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STALIN FINDS MAN OUTDOES THE MACHINE

Soviet Leader Recognizes Human Element in Industrial Scheme

SEEKS TO INTEREST INDIVIDUAL IN WORK

Thinks Wage Incentives Will Spur Skilled Worker and Unskilled to Do Better

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A recognition that the human element is of great, perhaps of paramount, importance in realizing the ambitious industrial schemes of the Five-Year Plan runs like a red thread through Mr. Joseph Stalin's recent speech on Soviet economic problems, delivered before a conference of managers of state industries and reported in the Soviet press of July 5.

Mr. Stalin's public pronouncements are so few that each one is likely to have its special significance; and it is symbolic of the concentration of the country upon problems of intensive internal development that the two reported speeches which the Communist Party leader has delivered during the present year have been addressed to audiences of Soviet industrial managers and concerned predominantly, if not exclusively, with current economic problems.

Almost every point which Mr. Stalin emphasized in his latest address had to do more or less directly with the problem of making the individual more interested in the success and efficiency of his production. So Mr. Stalin called for differential wage scales, which would give the skilled worker an incentive to put forth his best efforts and stimulate the unskilled to improve his professional craftsmanship, in order to qualify for the higher wage rates.

Against the advocates of equalized wages Mr. Stalin cited the authority of Marx and Lenine to whom he attributed the theory that even under socialism wages would have to be paid according to productivity.

Some Improvement Noted

Mr. Stalin also declared war against an untranslatable Russian expression called "obezlichka," for which perhaps the nearest English equivalent would be "repersonalization."

This so-called "obezlichka," a system under which a train crew might be assigned to any engine, led to deplorable results in transport, and some improvement has been noticeable since the present practice was introduced of attaching each crew to a definite engine for the upkeep of which they are responsible.

Mr. Stalin demanded in his speech

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New Money Law Said to Aid 80 P. C. Of Mexican People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, July 30—The recent change from the gold to the silver standard in Mexico will help 80 per cent of the population, comprising the public at large, small retail firms, and the middleman, in the opinion of observers here. On the other hand, they say the remaining 20 per cent, consisting of the moneyed business corporations and banking elements, both foreign and Mexican, are feeling the pinch severely.

This group has lent large quantities of money on a gold basis while the new monetary law, passed last Saturday, permits a payment of these obligations on a silver basis. According to figures furnished yesterday, it is shown that in Mexico City alone, there are 900,000,000 gold pesos in registered mortgages contracted and it is estimated that 70,000,000 gold pesos are outstanding in bank loans.

This is due chiefly to the Bank of Montreal, National City Bank of New York, Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Anglo South American Bank. A conservative estimate, it is said, would place the loss of 270,000,000 pesos to these mortgage holders and 21,000,000 pesos to the banks since all the accounts are now collectible only in silver.

On the other hand, it is said, the newspapers have reflected optimism in contending that once Mexico adjusts itself to a new system, the worries that have long confronted it, of stabilizing the silver peso as against the gold peso, may be over.

Since gold has been the medium of exchange chiefly in big business, it is then only this element, comprising approximately one-fifth of the population, that is affected, it is pointed out. A measure, it is said, that would prohibit operation of private exchange houses, which in the past months of monetary instability have reaped handsome profits through speculation with money, has been presented to Congress.

The Mexican Government was praised by the press for its action.

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Reduction of Prices in Reich Held Necessary to Self-Help

German Campaign for Internal Financial Relief Continues—Industry Opposes Burden Suggested for Immediate Assistance

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 30—Germany's campaign for internal recovery, which from day to day is showing itself to be one of the grimmest economic struggles of modern times, continues in ever-increasing tempo.

With the possibility of large-scale, permanent foreign help once more thrust into the background, the Cabinet is sitting almost continuously as a council of war. Other nations have formally declared their confidence in Germany. Germany now accepts its own task to justify their confidence through heroic measures of self-help.

The first stage in this struggle, which is the drafting of regulations making possible reopening of banks next month, is rapidly making progress. In this the Government and the Reichsbank are being assisted by a foreign "freezing" committee, which speaks for the majority of the larger banks holding German debts. The action of smaller banks and smaller countries still remains undetermined.

Whatever comes, there will be no more Danat Bank crashes, it is firmly asserted. But after the banks have been opened next week, the graver task of mapping out larger measures of self-reform remains.

In the last day or two here talk of self-help has become loud once more. The Government itself apparently stimulates such talk in order to take attention from its quiet efforts to overcome political demands from abroad, but at the same time it disclaims any full pledge of a far-reaching program of self-help. However, certain measures to improve the internal position are being studied, and in all probability will take the form of emergency decrees within a few days.

There is necessity, according to certain well-informed circles, to reduce prices within Germany, which are still far above world levels. Lower prices, it is pointed out, will measurably ease the difficulties caused by the shortage of money. But in order to lower prices, the Government must attack industry in its stronghold, namely in its cartels. It is hoped to lift the price agreements, which bind price cartels, and thus enable individual industries to lower prices, as would have happened long ago in an uncartelized country.

To Deviate From Pay Scale

To compensate industry for this concession it is proposed to deviate from the legal minimum wage scale, which for its part is the stronghold of social democracy. Thus a compromise

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MOSCOW MOVE AGAINST Y. M. C. A. BARED IN CANADA

'Red' Activity Held Tribute to Growing Influence of Youth Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 30—Discovery that instructions had been sent from Moscow to Canadian Communists to interfere in every way possible with the international meetings of the Y. M. C. A. now being held in Toronto, has been accepted as a tribute to the increasing influence of the association in propagating Christian ideals.

Conference officials who had obtained a copy of these orders have no apprehensions that local Communist agents will accomplish any part of their purpose. No literature has been distributed as yet and every care has been taken that no one with "Red" leanings has been included in the 1500 delegates. A prominent worker declared: "We take it as a compliment that Communism fears us sufficiently to issue such instructions."

Capitalism, on the other hand, appears as another potential enemy, at least to one prominent leader. André Philip, of the University of Lyons, France, speaking before one of the seminaries, criticized the influence of the capitalistic system on the religious life of the people. While urging that the churches should seek a remedy for the present state of affairs, he thought it would be unwise for them to "become identified with the rising socialistic civilization."

Speaking to a great audience of the combined assemblies of young men and workers with boys, Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, of Japan, declared that humanity could advance only through sacrifice.

He also referred to the need of constructive work in social life. As outstanding examples, he pointed to Shumpei Homma, once a jinrikisha man, who became famous for his work in founding an industrial school for juvenile delinquents, and to Mme. Nobue Terashima who was responsible for starting the Kobe old people's home.

While many young men in Japan had been attracted by the courage and daring of the communistic movement, he was convinced that it was only by the "Golden Rule" and the Christianization of thought that the modern world could be saved. Whatever the sacrifice involved, he concluded, "we must be conscious from the start that that is the way of love, and that that is the way of victory."

The Rev. Udo Smidt, national secretary of the Bible-Kreis movement in Germany, said that the history of religion did not resemble a development which leads upward step by step. It was like a turbulent sea, passing through heights and depths. That was why his brethren in Germany "today dare to believe, to hope, to work. In these times, when the clouds are becoming more threatening over our nation in its great economic distress."

British Bank Rate Up to 4½ Per Cent

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30—The Bank of England, as anticipated, raised the rate for demand loans today. The new rate is 4½ per cent, being a 1 per cent increase since July 23.

This further strengthens sterling exchange and shows that, although the drain of gold to France has been temporarily checked, the danger of its recurrence still is regarded as sufficient to necessitate caution.

The British rate now is in the unusual position of being three times that of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and two and one-quarter times that of the Bank of France.

ROAD 'CHEATERS' CRITICIZED BY SAFETY LEADER

Nine Fundamental Policies Laid Down to Better Highway Conditions

Rounding out the program of the state-wide campaign in Massachusetts against the eight chief causes of automobile accidents, Mr. Sidney J. Williams, public safety director of the National Safety Council, recommends that "cheating" in traffic be made as unfashionable as cheating at cards.

In a communication to the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, Mr. Williams implies that "cutting in" and like practices must be eliminated in any complete program of highway safety.

Mr. Williams has boiled down several thousand suggestions into nine fundamental policies, with all of which, except the last, on "Cheating," he finds great headway being made in Massachusetts.

Nation-wide reports on accident reduction have led him to pick these major lines of attack, which, briefly ask for these measures: Continued education of school children on safety subjects, publicity of all kinds to impress the individual driver with his responsibility for safety, a standard drivers' license law, a traffic division in every city police department headed by men of ability and vision, a traffic engineering survey of every city, further studies of the mental and personal causes of accidents, regular inspection of all vehicles, a safety organization in every community to back up the authorities, and finally, the placing of traffic cheating on a par with card cheating.

Commenting on the shortcomings of the drivers themselves, the communication named, as most common and most important to eradicate, the faulty attitude which fails to recognize sufficiently the rights of others on the road.

Imperial Cables To Be Reorganized

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 30—Imperial and International Communications Limited, a £30,000,000 combine organized in April, 1929, by joint coöperation of the governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State and India to conduct amalgamated cable and wireless services throughout the British Empire, announced today the appointment of an independent committee of experts to give its affairs a complete overhauling. The committee is one of the most authoritative the City of London can produce. It was appointed upon the counsel of the Governor of the Bank of England and after consultation with the central advisory body upon which all governments concerned are represented.

Mr. Wilfrid Greene, one of the leaders of the chancery bar, is to preside over the deliberations. The members include Lord Ashfield, managing director of the London Underground Railways and Street Traffic Group Companies, and Mr. Durning Holt, ship owner and former Lord Mayor of Liverpool.

The committee is to look into the affairs of the Imperial International Communications, and specially discuss causes and consequences of the great discrepancy between standard revenue and the present earnings, and suggest measures to remedy the present situation.

The company's profits, it appears, have been so severely hit by the world trade slump—having dropped from more than £1,000,000 annually to £326,000 last year—that drastic reorganization has been decided upon. The governments agree that it is most important that the cable and wireless system, linking together independent nations of the British Commonwealth, should be safeguarded against risk of breakdown.

BAKER ASSERTS PUBLIC OPINION NOW IN SADDLE

Takes World Guidance, He Tells Institute, Out of Politicians' Hands

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 30—The second decade of the Institute of Politics was opened here today with the convocation address delivered by Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet. Mr. Baker declared that the new world order symbolized by the League of Nations has been established, and has received the approval of the American public.

Maintaining that the American public, by its approval of President Hoover's war debt moratorium proposal has committed itself to the practice of international coöperation as opposed to a policy of isolation, Mr. Baker was of the opinion that an aroused public opinion has taken the initiative from the statesmen and is leading the way toward both political and economic disarmament.

The address was primarily a view of the changes in political and economic complexion of the world since 1918. In it, Mr. Baker avoided any reference to domestic politics or party, but there was a note of triumph in his voice as he traced the growing international consciousness of the people of the United States, which he interpreted as a vindication of the doctrines which were the basis of President Wilson's 14 points and the League of Nations.

He expressed confidence in the power of educated public opinion, that is democracy, to build the new order on the foundations of coöperation established at Versailles, but he pointed out that education is the essential without which democracy must fail, and that compromise, and the avoidance of hasty conclusions, is the discipline to which public opinion must subject itself.

Although claiming the Versailles Treaty as the foundation for the new world order, Mr. Baker definitely allied himself with the "revisionists" by stating it was never intended to be "a permanent, unchanging, and inelastic recording of the institutions and aspirations of all mankind." Even at Versailles it was the general understanding, he said, that the treaty would be changed from time to time.

Says Public Convinced

The League of Nations he characterized "as a mere balloon sent up to discover whether there was substance enough in the stratosphere of world politics to sustain so daring an adventure."

That this trial balloon has proven a success, and that public opinion convinced of this success is ready to go forward, was Mr. Baker's main contention. This public opinion is already so powerful he is convinced

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'Red' Court Hears Sabotage Case In Phosphorus Trust

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, July 30—Public hearings on a new sabotage case involving six high officials and engineers employed by the phosphorous trust now are proceeding in the Supreme Court. The accusation is along the familiar lines of former sabotage cases, the defendants being accused of "bringing a complete lack of planning, chaos and disorganization into all stages of building new factories and mines and reconstructing old ones."

The handling of the case, however, differs distinctly from the arrangement for the trial of Prof. Leonid K. Ramzin and his associates in the so-called Industrial Party, which received maximum publicity in the latter part of 1930. The present case has received scant attention from the newspapers and is being heard, not in the auditorium of the Trade Union Hall, but in a much smaller room of the Supreme Court. This would seem to correspond with Mr. Joseph Stalin's newly enunciated policy of carefully discriminating between the old specialists, and not arousing popular prejudice and suspicion against the whole group of them as saboteurs.

The question may arise as to why public trial is necessary at all under these circumstances, since the Gay-Pay-Oo has the power to deal administratively, without publicity, with cases of alleged sabotage. However, the economic life of the country suffers so much from disorganization and lack of coördination, due to the failure of planning to function effectively that perhaps it is considered desirable to try the defendants publicly as a warning example to others.

Burroughs Newsboys Set High Record in Self-Help

Out of 32 newsboys who have received scholarships awarded by the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation during the past three years, supplying sufficient funds for the first year in college, only three have required assistance after that period, it was announced today. This record enables the foundation to aid a greater number, the report states. Moreover, "the boys themselves, having received a good start, are given an opportunity to prove themselves."

This year, 24 newsboys, selected from Boston schools, have been chosen as candidates for 10 scholarships to be awarded by the foundation on Aug. 5.

A committee of nine judges for next Wednesday's competition has been appointed, three by Gov. Joseph B. Ely, three by Mayor James M. Curley and three by the trustees.

The Atlantic to Them Is Just a Lot of Salt Water

LEAVE NEW YORK, LAND IN ISTANBUL, TURKEY

Wide World

RUSSELL BOARDMAN, In White, and JOHN POLANDO, On Top of Wings, and Their Monoplane Cape Cod in Which They Crossed the Atlantic for a Safe Landing in the Near East.

Advance Noted In Television Plan of R. C. A.

Portland (Maine) Station Permit Plea Reveals Big Improvement

By MARTIN CODEL

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—First intimations of the character of the new television development, the secrecy of which the Radio Corporation of America has been guarding at its R. C. A.-Victor laboratory in Camden, N. J., were revealed today when Mr. William L. Foss, chief engineer of WCSH, Portland, Me., filed application for authority to install an experimental television system there, using R. C. A.-Victor equipment and operating on the ultra-short waves with powers ranging from 500 to 5000 watts.

The application was filed with Mr. Charles C. Kolster, Federal Radio Supervisor, at Boston, who will forward it this week to the Federal Radio Commission. The latter group will set it for the usual hearing next autumn.

In his application Mr. Foss declares that his purpose "is to further the art of television and establish a service in northern New England that does not now exist." It describes the apparatus proposed to be used simply as "coördinated R. C. A." It goes on, however, to state that the television images will consist of 60, 120 and 240 lines, with 18, 22, 28 and 30 exposures per second.

This latter statement appears to indicate that R. C. A. has made a forward stride in the visual broadcasting art, for the present standard in television is 60 lines with 20 exposures per second. With cathode ray images as finely delineated as 120 or 240 lines, and exposed up to 30 times per second, a tremendous advance toward accomplishing television comparable with home movies will have been taken.

Show Big Advance

In fact, images with such definition will represent a considerable advance over newspaper halftones, and will be far in advance of the images now being shown by other television experimenters.

According to the application, the Rines estate, owners of WCSH and two other stations in New England, as well as various hotel properties throughout New England, proposes to spend $60,000 on the experimental transmitter, $20,000 on the Portland studio, and $120,000 in development work—a total of $200,000, which, Mr. Foss says, is the Rines company's bond of confidence in the imminent future of television. Mr. Foss, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of

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Milk Price Cutting Called Disastrous

AMHERST, Mass., July 30—Price cutting in the milk market must be avoided to escape disaster, according to Mr. H. P. Young of the University of Vermont, in an address today before the dairymen's meeting of the Farm and Home Week Assembly at Massachusetts State College.

"Since a good composite price for milk depends on cutting down the low-price surplus, we find that independent plants, coöperatives and individual farmers, are continually yielding to the temptation of offering the milk at cut prices," Mr. Young said.

Every dealer should offer his milk, including surplus, at the same price, and every producer should bear his equitable share of the surplus, for without this recurring chaos will occur, he continued.

Speaking on dairy farm readjustments to present conditions, Mr. A. W. Manchester of the Connecticut Agricultural College stated that improvement in the dairyman's position would center around reduced costs, new methods of herd control, better forage crops and a good quality of cows.

Wage Slash Favored In New South Wales

By The Associated Press

Sydney, N. S. W., July 30

THE state labor caucus yesterday approved the bill reducing salaries of all civil servants to a maximum of $2500 a year. The bill will be introduced into the Legislature today.

It also reduces the weekly wage of all other government employees 20 per cent.

WORLD'S SCOUT HEADS DISCUSS LEGAL GUARDS

Leaders Hold International Parley in Baden, Austria

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BADEN, Austria, July 30—That legal protection for the Boy Scout movement obtains in 25 countries, and that steps will be taken to acquaint the governments in such states where no such protection exists, of the urgent need for such legislation, was the leading point in a report by Mr. Hubert Martin, honorary director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau, at the sixth International Conference of Boy Scout Leaders here, July 23 to 29.

Legal protection for the movement in each country was emphasized, not only as protection for the movement itself, but also against spurious imitations which have arisen in various places. Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, presided, and delegates from 29 countries were present, Italy and Russia being the only great countries not represented. Mr. Vernon Bartlett also attended as the League of Nations' representative.

The conference was officially opened by Dr. Karl Buresch, Austrian Chancellor, who paid warm tribute to Lord Baden-Powell and stated though the movement only has existed 23 years, it still has become world wide and its basic theories and aims, duty to God, loyalty to one's country, and love for one's neighbors, are such that no government with the proper training of youth at heart could fail to be in cordial sympathy. Dr. Buresch added that the Scout movement has formed a world brotherhood, which, he said, is no uncertain way of helping to reconcile nations.

Mr. Martin, replying, observed that the movement had two main aims, national and international. National, he said, since it seeks to train the youth in each country to become healthy, useful and loyal citizens, and international since it instills in the members sympathy, understanding and brotherhood toward their neighbors in other lands.

On Sunday 3000 Scouts paraded

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'Cape Cod' Lands In Turkey For Distance Mark

Atlantic Fliers 49 Hours in Air—Round-World Plane in Europe

ISTANBUL, Turkey, July 30 (AP)—Mr. Russell Boardman, of Boston, and Mr. John Polando, of Lynn, Mass., who took off from New York Tuesday morning, arrived here at 1:20 p. m. (6:20 a. m. eastern standard time) today.

Swinging across an ocean and a continent to the doorstep of Asia, they covered the 5000-odd miles between here and New York in 49 hours and 20 minutes.

The Boardman-Polando flight was conceived with the object of establishing a long-distance non-stop record for heavier-than-air machines, and in flying to Istanbul, Turkey, this object has been accomplished.

The previous record was 4901 miles, made in a flight from Paris to China by Capt. Dieudonne Coste and Lieut. Maurice Bellonte.

With 728 gallons of gasoline in their tanks, the fliers rolled their black and yellow monoplane Cape Cod to the runway at Floyd Bennett Field about 18 minutes ahead of Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr. and Mr. Clyde Pangborn. It was a nice take-off with that staggering load.

The Boardman-Polando plane Cape Cod was the fourteenth to cross the north Atlantic from west to east since the aerial pilgrimage was begun 12 years ago by Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur W. Brown of England, who flew from Newfoundland to Ireland. The thirteenth crossing was made yesterday, when Mr. Pangborn and Mr. Herndon landed in Wales on their way around the world in a race against the recent record of Mr. Wiley Post and Mr. Harold Gatty.

Dr. James H. Kimball, weather bureau meteorologist, who has given the signal for all Atlantic planes from this side and who personally witnessed the takeoff of Mr. Herndon and Mr. Pangborn and Mr. Boardman and Mr. Polando, was delighted with the news of the latest triumphs.

Round-World Plane En Route to Moscow After Stop in Wales

CROYDON, Eng., July 30 (AP)—Mr. Clyde Pangborn and Mr. Hugh Herndon Jr., who landed their transatlantic monoplane near Cardigan, Wales, last night and came on here this morning, took off for Moscow, their original objective, at 2:13 p. m. today. (8:13 a. m., E. S. T.).

The fliers left their plane and went into the Croydon pilot quarters for breakfast while their gas tanks were being refilled and other preparations made for a hop within two hours or so for Berlin, the next stop in their

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Coats for Winter Wear Grow Shorter As Skirts Lengthen Under New Styles

PARIS, July 30 (AP)—Short coats for winter wear were the outstanding new style offering exhibited as the last word in fall fashions by a leading Parisian coat designer today.

Although several full-length models were displayed, the newest designs were hip length and three-quarter length fur and cloth models, designed for both sports and formal afternoon wear.

The short fur models were made of mink, black or brown astrakhan and black galyak, while the short cloth models favored velvets and duvetyns. They were made on slim, semi-fitted or belted lines. Hip length models generally flared sharply, while the three-quarter designs clung closer to the figure.

These short coats were worn with wool or velvet frocks matching or contrasting in color, an outstanding model being a fitted black astrakhan made on a cape effect, which was worn with a dark red wool dress and a tiny tip-tilted astrakhan hat and an astrakhan barrel muff.

Long coats were lavishly furred, many also being fur-lined with such pelts as squirrel and leopard to give additional warmth.

Coat collars have taken on a new line, the long shawl variety being tossed into the discard for the square or round standing models framing the face.

Virtually all sleeves were wide and heavily furred, with pelts sometimes extending from wrist to elbow. They wrapped well around the figure, sometimes far enough to button behind the left hip.

The colors predominating were black, brown, wine-red, dark green and purple, and the trimmings were astrakhan, Persian lamb, broadtail, dyed ermine and squirrel.

HOOVER GETS INTO ACTION FOR JOBLESS

Full Force of Administration to Be Behind Plans for Winter Relief

MAJOR AGENCY TO BE RED CROSS

Surveys Started by President —Green Outlines Probable Situation and Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 30—The full force of the Administration is being concentrated on the unemployment problem and the question of relief growing out of it. Incidentally it is learned on the highest authority that the Red Cross again will be a major instrument in carrying through the Administration's relief plans in the coming winter.

The President and his advisers appreciate fully that unemployment and relief will be major issues at the coming session of Congress. They know that the opposition will direct its most determined efforts on these two topics, and that sweeping measures will be offered by it.

In preparation for this inevitable clash the President has instituted several surveys to furnish him information on which to proceed and to map out the lines of a program of his own.

The first of these, made through the agencies of the Department of Labor, is a survey of employment systems, governmental and private, for the purpose of devising measures to extend their effectiveness and scope.

Check of Resources

The second is a canvass being made by the Red Cross and the President's unemployment committee, to thoroughly check over resources available for giving aid to the needy this coming winter when it is admitted in official quarters that demands for relief will exceed those of last year.

Just what is contemplated by the Administration in this direction is not definitely known. The President throughout has held that relief must come primarily from local sources. With authoritative reports, however, of the widespread inability of states and municipalities to carry out the extensive relief it is held will be necessary, it is strongly anticipated in the capital that the President may take some steps to meet this emergency situation.

It is declared that the President, without deviating from his underlying policy that relief is a local problem, could modify his stand because of existing undue circumstances. By offering to assist communities and states in this work, on the same basis that the Government aids the development of good roads, the President could bring the Federal Treasury to the assistance of the embarrassed communities and yet keep the responsibility of the problem in their hands, it is declared.

Whether this is what the President has in mind, is not definitely known. It is reliably reported, however, that a bill is being drafted along this line. It would provide a large sum, $100,000,000 or more, which the Government would make available for relief to states and communities on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a summary issued today on employment conditions during the month of July, outlined a fourfold program to meet problems out of what he declared is an ever-mounting tide of unemployment.

Proposed by Mr. Green

The plan as proposed by Mr. Green calls for the following: Shortening work hours to spread the range of employment, employment guarantees to strengthen the morale of those who have work, expansion of the public buildings program, and provision of funds for relief of the workless.

Mr. Green gravely warns that the unemployment situation is growing steadily worse. Harvest employment in the coming several months, he declares, will take up only a portion of the number who are being thrown out of work.

"Unemployment in industry," Mr. Green said, "increased again in July, according to reports from trade unions. Figures show a rise from 17.1 per cent out of work in May to 18.2 per cent in June and 18.9 per cent in July.

"Efforts to keep men at work at least part time are evidently not sufficient. There has been no increase in part-time work this month. Nineteen per cent of the membership are still on short schedule. In some industries part-time work has actually decreased while unemployment rose.

July Unemployment

"The July unemployment increase is not quite so large as in June, but it brings industrial unemployment almost to the February level. We estimate that about 175,000 have lost their jobs since June.

"Fortunately, the harvesting season is calling for more labor, and some 275,000 farm laborers have been taken on in the last month, we estimate. Although those who were laid off in industry last month probably are not the ones who found work on farms, the farm employment does reduce the total number out of work by about 100,000.

"We estimate that in July about 8,200,000 persons were unemployed. This is a small gain since the January peak, when 6,300,000 were out.

"The unemployment situation is growing steadily more critical. Farm employment will only last for the summer season and into October. This year, with the small spring

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JORDAN MARSH MANAGEMENT UNDER MITTONS

R. C. Hudson Resigns and George W. Mitton Resumes Active Part

Jordan Marsh Company is under complete Mitton management following the action of the board of directors yesterday in electing Mr. Edward R. Mitton, son of Mr. George Mitton, to the office of merchandising vice-president.

This action followed the resignation of Mr. Ralph C. Hudson, merchandising manager, who returns to Baltimore to assume his former position as president of O'Neill & Co.

Mr. George W. Mitton, former president and chairman of the board, will resume an active part in the business as chairman of the board, while Mr. Richard Mitton, his brother, will complete the family management as president, according to the announcement. At the same time Mr. Thomas P. Lockney has been made vice-president in charge of supplies, maintenance, equipment and store properties, and Mr. Harry F. Twomey, publicity director of the concern, was elected a director of the company. Mr. Twomey fills the vacancy on the board caused by Mr. Hudson's resignation.

Mr. George Mitton has been connected with the Jordan Marsh Company for 44 years, having been 32 years in major executive positions and president for 15 years. His son, Mr. Edward R. Mitton, as merchandising vice-president, will be in charge of the entire merchandising operations of the store. He has been connected with the company for 13 years and has served as director with general merchandising responsibility for nine years. Mr. Richard Mitton as president will be directly in charge of all operations of the business. He has been with the company for 25 years and for 15 years has served as vice-president.

Mr. R. C. Hudson, for 10 years president and general manager of O'Neill's, Baltimore, was at the beginning of 1930 drafted by the board of directors of the Hahn Department Stores, of which he is vice-president, to act as executive vice-president of the Jordan Marsh Company due to the illness of Mr. George Mitton. Upon the return of Mr. Mitton to active participation in the management, Mr. Hudson returns to Baltimore to take up the work which he has successfully carried on before.

Mr. George Mitton issued the following statement: "Due to the fact that I have regained my health, I am again able to assume active management duties. I believe that my many years of experience in and knowledge of the Jordan Marsh Company business will, with the assistance of the above-named organization prove of great benefit to the company.

"Any criticisms or suggestions by the public, either by letter or personal interview with any of the above-named officers, will be most gratefully received."

Mr. Mitton, when interviewed further, stated that the store would continue to strive to give to the Boston public the utmost in fashion and quality for the dollar, and continue the policy of "Satisfaction Guaranteed," for which the store has always been famous.

When pressed for a price policy, Mr. Mitton said: "Of course, the dollar buys more today than it has for many years, and we intend to take full advantage of that fact in passing these savings on to our customers, but you may be assured that our real efforts will be to sell only Jordan Marsh Company quality merchandise, and that as reasonably priced as is possible. Furthermore, the public can be assured in this time of so much poor quality and shoddy merchandise that it will be our aim to have the people able to find at Jordan's the best the markets of the world afford and to make good the old saying, "If you can get it at all, you can get it at Jordan's."

BAKER ASSERTS PUBLIC OPINION NOW IN SADDLE

(Continued from Page 1)

that no nation which ever in the future aggressively breaks the peace of the world will be able to count on the support of American industry or American finance.

More particularly he felt that this public opinion will have a strong effect on the disarmament conference to be held in Geneva in 1932.

"The public," he said, "will have little patience with technical difficulties and excuses thinly disguising nationalistic pretensions. Instead, it will support those who proclaim that the way to disarm is to disarm.'

In regard to barrier tariffs, which in affect are economic armaments, Mr. Baker also felt that public opinion will sooner or later force the realization that the world has entered the coöperative age and that the progress of civilization will be made possible "by consultation, agreement and coöperative efforts" rather than by narrow economic selfishness.

Communism and Fascism were classified by Mr. Baker among "popular substitutes theoretically resting on popular sanction" to which the world turned in the loss of faith in older institutions that followed the war. He did not give a definite answer as to whether they can meet the needs of modern industrial conditions, but pointed out that differences in national temperament provide an opportunity for differences in political systems which may not necessarily prevent coöperation.

Referring to Communism, he did, however, declare that "the inefficiency of slave labor is an axiom, and whether the servitude be imposed by whip or dogma, will not change the great truth that no form of social obligation can endure, or is, indeed, worth seeking which does not leave room for the individual man."

The capitalistic system as it stands

He Defines Mutuality Of World's Interests

© Keystone

NEWTON D. BAKER

today he nevertheless pointed out to be in need of modification. The alternations between prosperity and depression to which it subjects the people are too cruel in their effects, he said, to be accepted patiently.

Urges Move Against War

Mr. Baker made two definite recommendations. On the political side he said "the United States ought to declare as a fundamental doctrine of its national policy that it will not trade with any nation at war which has been declared by a competent tribunal to be the aggressor. On the economic side he advanced a plan for the gradual reduction of barrier tariffs.

"An international conference," he suggested, "could assume that the present status of tariff legislation represents its present policy relative to all other nations with which it sustains trade relations.

"Such a conference could recommend, for general adoption, legislation in all countries, making horizontal reductions in all schedules, to go into effect simultaneously, at definite rates over periods of years, calculated to permit the effect of the reduction to be absorbed by domestic readjustments.

"This would preserve the relative situation of all countries. It would meet the national prejudice against unilateral economic disarmament. It could be done much more rapidly than by any other process because no country would be put in any changed relation to other countries, and all countries would know in advance the extent and rate of change, and so be able to busy themselves to meet the changes as they went into effect."

In answer to those who have seen in the Russian Five-Year Plan a threat at older social institutions which must be answered by some analogous plan, Mr. Baker maintained that although such plans are adapted to a backward country trying to catch up with those which have gone far ahead, it would scarcely be possible to chart the unknown future of industrial development.

Doubts Wisdom of Plan

He pointed out that although the industrialization of Germany and Japan was not accomplished under a formalized plan, nevertheless the two processes were both analogous to Russia's present endeavor. In both cases there was an attempt to achieve the same industrial development which England and other industrial nations already had attained. For Russia, as in the cases of Germany and Japan, the path is a plain one, well charted by others.

"But for an already great industrial nation to plan its future development, is," he continued, "a very different thing, and whether there can be wisdom enough to plan an economic future for the United States, or for the world, seems very doubtful indeed.

"This, however, does not mean that the world must sit still and take what comes from an unstudied and unregulated play of economic and industrial forces. The experience of the race, which is a sounder reliance than the wisdom of any generation, has shown us that progress is a function of freedom. While we may not definitely plan the direction or speed of progress, we can coöperate in efforts to establish those conditions of freedom under which progress is possible.

"Of these conditions I shall, for a moment, ask your attention to but two. The first and most essential is, of course, the effective establishment of peace in international relations. All progress is an illusion if there impends over it the possibility of the disaster of world war. Even so vast and intricate and beautiful a thing as civilization can commit suicide like an individual. Modern war is a loaded pistol, aimed at the heart of civilization itself with its hair-trigger held by an unsteady hand.

"The approaching disarmament conference will probably show us whether the size and destructive power of that pistol is to be increased or decreased, or the hand rendered more unsteady.

Barriers to Be Assailed

"Curiously enough, the controlling voices at that conference will be the voices of the great nations which have armed on the theory of offensive preponderance as a defensive measure, but the question to be decided by the conference is not whether this or that nation, by obstinate insistence upon momentary military strength can achieve, at the expense of traditional enemies, some territorial or economic advantage, but rather whether the pride and obstinacy of some particular nations will force the world to live in a powder magazine until the final explosion sweeps away the strong and the weak alike.

"The hope of the disarmament conference lies not in the statesmen of the world but in the peoples of the world, and the strength of the peoples of the world at that conference depends not upon the knowledge of good will of a few elect and thoughtful spirits, but in the extent to which popular knowledge is thorough and deep and so fortifies the representatives of the people with the support of an informed and resolute public opinion."

Mr. Baker cited the unexpected popular approval of President Hoover's war debt moratorium as evidence of the great change in both character and direction of public opinion since the war.

"Our Government," he said, "has preached and practiced isolation. Those in places of official responsibility have evidently believed that public opinion in the United States turned resolutely in 1918 from any further interest in our political relations with the rest of the world, and they have accordingly accompanied every official manifestation of interest with meticulous and painstaking explanations as to the limitations of the proposed action and its consistency with the rigid maintenance of isolation as a national policy.

High Point in Career

"And if there was joy there must also have been surprise when it was discovered that the people of the United States had long since reached a conclusion upon a subject which Washington, until then, had declined to consider, and that the action of the President, completely at variance with all the doctrines and fixed resolutions proclaimed from Washington, was not only heartily welcomed and approved, but by unanimous consent was declared to be the most conspicuous act of high statesmanship in his career.

"Some part of our national feeling may be amour propre, but when all allowances are made, there remains such a thing as national culture, a kind of culture that cannot as yet be attained without the stimulation of national feeling, and which has great mental and spiritual and physical gifts to contribute to the world's progress.

"A rough statement of the ideal at which we ought to aim is, therefore, coöperating individuals in a series of domestic societies which themselves remain individual but coöperate about their common concerns.

"That I have selected only two illustrations of the world's present need of coöperative activity does not mean that there are not countless others of greater or less concern. The two I have used, however, are obviously dominant in the respective fields of politics and economics, and the spirit in which I have sought to approach them seems to me a spirit in which our common lesser problems may be hopefully approached.

Goal to Be Attained

"Our planning should seek to establish the reign of justice in the interrelations of independent peoples and to free their economic efforts from restraints and obstacles imposed in the spirit of conquest which, in the modern world, would naturally be in the economic field.

"I have not attempted to catalogue all the social ills and problems which need consideration, but I have attempted to produce the reflections of a man in the street and to summarize for the information of experts the state of education and determination to which public opinion seems to me to have arrived.

"The gravity of the problems which we face needs no emphasis. The tragedy of failure in their solution is sufficiently illustrated by the recent economic and political history of Europe and America. That a new spirit has come in matters of international concern, and in the new technique which has been evolved for the consideration of international problems, whether economic or political, is the point I try to make, and in it I find immense stimulation and encouragement.

"The world has been rocked in a great storm, and even yet the winds and the floods have not abated. Modern civilization is worth preserving, hence the essential soundness of the craft in which we are embarked has been demonstrated. Some strong hands have been discovered to be at the wheel, and, in the darkness, some lights are already appearing, which seems to indicate that at the end of a great striving we may hope for safe port."

Mr. Baker's keynote address was the only event scheduled on the first day's program of the institute. The regular program of roundtables, general conferences, and lectures will commence tomorrow.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight, with gentle to moderate north to northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler in east portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; not quite so warm tonight.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight in southwest portion.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight in extreme southern portion.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday, with little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate west to northwest winds, becoming variable, with generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. July30	Max. July29		8 a.m. July30	Max. July29
Atlantic City	74	80	Nantucket	74	82
Bismarck, N.D.	60	72	New Orleans	76	90
Boston	77	97	New York	76	92
Buffalo	70	80	Norfolk, Va.	80	92
Calgary	54		North Platte	74	94
Charleston	82	88	Philadelphia	78	94
Chicago	74	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	100
Cincinnati	80	94	Pittsburgh	76	88
Denver	68	86	Portland, Me.	72	94
Eastport, Me.	64	82	Raleigh	80	96
Hatteras	82	84	St. Louis	78	96
Helena, Mont.	62	80	St. Paul	68	82
Huron, S. D.	70	84	Salt Lake City	70	94
Jacksonville	78	90	San Francisco	52	62
Kansas City	82	102	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	84
Key West	82	88	Seattle	56	78
Los Angeles	70	88	Tampa	78	92
Memphis	76	88	Washington	78	90
Miami, Fla.	82	86	Wichita, Kan.	74	96
Montreal	72	90	Williston, N.D.	62	76

High Tides at Boston

Friday 13:54 a. m.
Height of tide 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:37 p. m.

GAS STRUCK IN NEW YORK STATE

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Drillers struck gas at a depth of 500 feet on the farm of Mr. Harvey Ashby, near the village of Jordan, Onondaga County, yesterday. The initial flow was estimated at more than 1,000,000 cubic feet a day.

'CAPE COD' LANDS IN TURKEY FOR DISTANCE MARK

(Continued from Page 1)

attempt to break the Post-Gatty around-the-world record.

The two pilots set the time of their transatlantic flight at exactly 32 hours.

"We estimated the distance at about 3150 miles," Mr. Pangborn said.

"We wouldn't have had to land if it hadn't been for the fog. We were unable to tell exactly where we were, although we knew just about the location, so we came down.

"In order to get above the fog we had to fly at about 14,000 feet most of the way."

Mr. Pangborn explained that they had the wind with them during much of the crossing.

The lap of their flight from Cardigan to Croydon was made in almost exactly two hours, a tail wind helping them.

Boardman and Polando Fly About 5039.5 Miles

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Naval hydrographic experts figured today that Mr. Russell Boardman and Mr. John Polando covered at least 5039.5 miles in their flight from New York to Istanbul, Turkey.

This is 126.71 miles farther than the previous nonstop record for heavier-than-air machines made by Capt. Dieudonné Coste and Lieut. Maurice Bellonte in their flight from Paris to Coulart, China, Sept. 27, 28 and 29, 1929. The distance flown by the Frenchmen is listed as 4912.79 miles.

Naval hydrographers calculated Mr. Boardman and Mr. Polando flew 1118 statute miles from Floyd Bennett Airport, New York, to Cape Race on the tip of Newfoundland; 2523 miles from there to Paris, and 1398.5 miles from Paris to Istanbul.

The direct air-line distance from New York to Istanbul was estimated at 5014.5 miles.

Before Captain Coste and Lieutenant Bellonte, two Italians — Capt. Arturo Ferrarin and Maj. C. P. del Prete—held the record. They flew 4456 miles July 3, 4 and 5, 1926, from Rome to Touros, Brazil.

Long-distance records before this were: Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin and Mr. Charles A. Levine, New York to Isleben, Ger., June 4, 5 and 6, 1927—3911 miles.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York to Paris, May 20 and 21, 1927, 3610 miles.

Lindberghs Take Off; Ottawa Next Stop

NORTH HAVEN, Maine, July 30 (AP)—After a night's visit with their 13-month-old son, Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh took off today at 1:06 p. m. (E. S. T.) for a 370-mile flight to Ottawa, next scheduled stop on their vacation trip to the Orient.

The plane taxied toward the west, down the thoroughfare dividing the islands of Vinal Haven and North Haven, lifted easily, and then circled west, passed over the Morrow estate on the other side of the island, and headed northwest.

Colonel Lindbergh said the plane probably would average about 105 miles an hour on the hop.

The Lindberghs arrived here from North Beach, N. Y., yesterday afternoon and spent the night at the summer home of Senator and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, parents of Mrs. Lindbergh. The baby was brought here by train and boat on Monday by his nurse.

Only 50 gallons of gasoline were added to what was in the plane's tanks, which Colonel Lindbergh considered more than sufficient to take them to Ottawa.

Colonel Lindbergh was at the controls, and his wife, to whom he referred all questions this morning regarding the distance to be covered and the operation of the radio, was in the rear cockpit at the wireless equipment.

NORMAL CROPS REPORTED

GREENFIELD, Mass., July 30 (AP)—J. H. Putnam, Franklin County farm agent, on the completion of a visit to county farms last night said that the first signs of harvest pointed to moderate financial success for farmers. He said indications were that production would be normal despite unusually heavy rains and cloudy periods.

FRANCE AND ITALY DISCUSS NAVY CUTS

PARIS, July 30 (AP)—Naval negotiations looking to a new limitation agreement between France and Italy, today were reported to have begun with M. René Massigli, acting for France.

A change in Germany's program of replacing old cruisers with "pocket battleships," and an agreement by Germany to build no more "pocket battleships" for the duration of the present naval treaty agreements would, it is said here, make it easier for France to make concessions.

HOME PATRONAGE URGED IN PORTUGAL

LISBON, Portugal, July 30 (AP)—A nationwide movement under the slogan "Buy national goods and reduce unemployment" was started today under the auspices of the National Industrial Association, in coöperation with retailers, agricultural associations and other groups.

The promoters conferred with M. Domingos de Oliveira, the Premier of Portugal, and other ministers regarding measures for insuring the success of the movement. The Cardinal of Lisbon, receiving a delegation from the Industrial Association, promised his support. He said he would instruct the clergy to include the duty to buy national goods in next Sunday's sermon.

On the Esplanade

THURSDAY EVENING, 8:30

1. Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
2. Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
3. Overture, "Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
4. "The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
   (Solo Trumpet, Rene Voisin)

INTERVAL

5. Fantasia, "Aida" ..... Verdi
6. Menuet for Strings ..... Boccherini
7. Waltz, "Fideles Wien" ..... Komsak
8. Aragonaise from "Le Cid" ..... Massenet

EVENTS TONIGHT

Roxbury: Band concert in connection with "Old Home Week," Dudley and Warren Streets, evening.

Field and Forest Club: Dance, Wollaston Yacht Club, Wollaston Beach Boulevard, 8:15.

Brookline Field Concert, People's Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge directing, Brookline Field, off Pond Avenue, Brookline.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Song of Love" (film).

Music

Fogg Art Museum—The Norfleet Trio. 8 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of color, Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture of Australia, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2 and 3.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open weekdays, except Monday, f om 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries, except Mondays, at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin; French drawings. Prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. Throughout the summer.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits and old ship paintings.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures; sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Block prints in color and black and white. Through Aug. 14.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Contemporary etchings and old master prints.

Scharvee Studios, 585 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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EDUCATORS BEAR HEAVILY ON NEED OF PEACE ETHICS

European Teachers Declare War Against War Begins in the Schools

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 30—Seventeen years ago France and Germany were mobilizing their armies in preparation for the greatest war of history. Yesterday, representative teachers of these two nations assured the fourth biennial conference of the World Federation of Education Associations that France and Germany, irrespective of occasional differences of opinion, were determined to live at peace with one another.

"The permanent rapprochement between the governments and peoples of these two nations will be achieved, not so much through politics, economics or diplomacy, but rather through education," declared Mme. Yvonne Liard of Paris, a representative of the Teachers' Union of France. "We are making a persistent effort to purge the textbooks of France of hatred. This is not an easy task, but we teachers are determined to go on in this work until our school texts are brought into line with the peace objectives of the World Federation of Education Associations.

"Right now, we are eradicating from our children's textbooks, all references which might create in the thinking of the child a feeling of hatred for other people. Our children learn to hate before they learn to know what they are hating and why. Parents, as well as teachers, must instill in the child a realization that man's devotion to humanity is far more important than anything else. To do this, parents and teachers themselves must be free of all national and racial prejudice."

Instructors of other national groups were no less insistent than the teaching profession that their respective countries had been busily engaged in purging textbook materials. Delegates from Germany and Czechoslovakia referred to the fact that instruction in international good will had been made compulsory under the constitution of these two countries.

Teachers Teach Themselves

That the World Federation of Education Associations believes that teachers, no less than children, are in need of training in world citizenship is evidenced by one of the sectional conferences dealing with the specific problem of teacher training. This conference is under the chairmanship of Prof. H. L. Smith, dean of the College of Education of the University of Indiana.

Mr. Elbert E. Day, superintendent of schools of Marion, Ind., and Mr. Milton Bennion of the University of Utah, led the discussion on "The Content of Curricula for the Training of Teachers in International Understanding." Miss E. A. Phillips, vice-principal of Avery Hill Training College of London, explained recent developments in the colleges of England and Wales in preparing the teachers of these two countries for instruction in international relations.

The "social adjustment" section was presided over yesterday by Miss Selma Borchardt of Washington. Here again the emphasis was on the contribution made by commercial and vocational teachers in establishing a world solidarity through education. In the sectional conference on "pre-school and kindergarten" Miss Alida Shinn, director of kindergartens of Hawaii, gave an address interpretative of the world outlook being instilled in the thinking of the children of that mid-Pacific island.

England and Wales, India and Japan were heard from at yesterday's plenary session of the conference. Speaking of the new India, Prof P. Seshadri, president of the All-India Teachers' Federation drew attention to the great political upheaval in his country and the increasing demand of the people to manage their own affairs.

"Under the political leadership of Mahatma Gandhi," said Professor Seshadri, "my fellow countrymen have been asking for the status of a self-governing dominion in the British Empire. Upon the proper solution of the Indian problem depends the peace of the world."

In closing, the speaker pleaded for the moral support of the teachers of the world in India's effort to obtain self-government.

Mere Knowledge Not Enough

Mr. Angus Roberts, president of the National Union of Teachers in England and Wales, declared that there is a growing realization on the part of teachers that new knowledge alone, without some change of feeling and purpose among the adult masses, will not suffice to make international cooperation the normal method of conducting world affairs.

Turning his attention to the political situation in his own country, Mr. Roberts said:

"For us, the channel no longer exists. We have wedded ourselves to the rest of the world for better or for worse. At the moment we are tremendously interested in the disarmament conference scheduled for next February. This call for disarmament is unanimous among our people."

Japan's spokesman at yesterday's full conference was Count Hirotaro Hayashi, a prominent educator and a member of the House of Peers.

"The basis of all wars is stupidity," said Count Hayashi. "The fighting instinct can, and I believe will, yet be made to serve the purposes of culture and mutual understanding. When this is done, wars will cease and international coöperation, with peaceful competition, will conduce to world happiness."

Fraternal greetings were extended to the conference by representatives of two Latin-American ecuntries, Señor Gabino a Palma, of the University of Mexico, and Señora Inez de Prieto of the Normal School of Panama.

The Revolutionary Government of Mexico, said Señor Palma, "is anxious to coöperate with the rest of the world in the modern crusade to end military conflict. To that end we are educating our people. Mexico is contributing a much larger percentage of her national income to education than many of the nations who look upon it as being only partly civilized."

World Arbitration and Sanctions Advocated to Support Kellogg Pact

French Leader Stresses Need for Method to Enforce Decision

In view of the approaching disarmament conference in Geneva, special interest attaches to the question of ways and means of putting the Kellogg pact into practical effect and giving the peaceful intentions expressed therein some definite expression in the war departments of the nations concerned. The Christian Science Monitor is therefore printing a series of articles on this vital subject, written by well-known authorities on international affairs, which will appear with successive days' issues, this being the fourth.

By JOSEPH PAUL-BONCOUR
French Socialist Leader and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—I have repeatedly affirmed, either at the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies, or in articles, my stand with regard to the important question of reënforcing the Kellogg pact.

The measures necessary to this end are: first, the generalization of arbitration and, second, the sanctions of arbitration.

That is to say, one always comes back to the necessity of an international security organization capable of insuring that the decisions of the arbiter are carried into effect. This is what I have said in a talkie which is to be produced in the United States. I am sorry that the film is in French, because had I been able to make it in English, it would have had a wider appeal for the people of the United States, on whom I center all my hopes for assuring this international organization of security; for without them, how could it come into being?

Bennington Unit To Start Aug. 16

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 30 (AP)—Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president of Bennington College for Women, recently organized, announced last night that ground would be broken for the first new building of the college on Aug. 16.

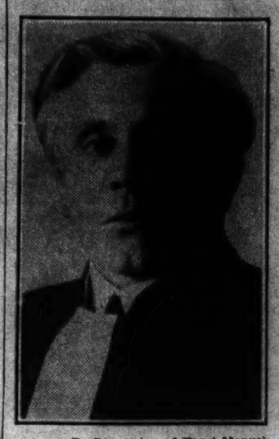
Gov. Stanley C. Wilson will bring the greetings of the State, the Rev. Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of Washington Cathedral, will give a prayer, and Dr. William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College, Dr. William E. Rappard, director of the School for High International Studies at Geneva, and Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist, of Arlington, Vt., will deliver brief addresses.

Dr. Leigh said work on five buildings would start next month, to be ready for occupancy in 1932.

BRAZIL CLOSES FARM SCHOOL

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, July 30 (By U. P.)—The Barreiros Agricultural School, one of the largest in Northern Brazil, has been closed by the State Government in order to reduce expenses.

French Leader



By Permission of Henri Manuel
JOSEPH PAUL-BONCOUR

PEACE IS HELD WAY TO ABOLISH UNEMPLOYMENT

International Federation of Women Discuss Solution of Economic Crisis

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, July 30—Disarmament and a policy of peace as the major steps toward the abolition of unemployment were urged by Dr. Hilde Oppenheimer, departmental chief in the German Ministry of Labor, who opened a general discussion on "World Unemployment, Its Causes and Cure," at the International Federation of Business and Professional Women now in session here. She urged international coöperation as a vital factor in obtaining permanent alleviation of the evils of unemployment, but at the same time, she pointed out, any such coöperation on economic questions is only possible on condition of political coöperation.

Dr. Oppenheimer discussed three special phases of international cooperation, namely, the exchange of commodities freely between states, with the possible abolition of the existing cumbersome system of customs duties; revision of labor conditions by adapting those in backward states to those in more socially advanced states, and the better distribution of capital through the abolition of political debts.

In addition to these international projects, Dr. Oppenheimer continued, in the future some definite provision must be made for unemployment insurance which not only would maintain the standard of purchasing power, but also would react against the unrestrained progress of any economic crises. Further, funds should be accumulated by public authorities for the purpose of placing orders and carrying on public works in a time of crisis, thus counteracting the shortage of demand for private labor.

The desirability of shorter hours for all persons now employed, even though this should mean consequent wage reductions, was suggested for careful consideration, but "any tendency to reduce the employment of women so as to bring about another distribution of employment must be resolutely opposed," she said. Attempts to crowd women out of business, industry, and the professions on the grounds of the severity of the present economic crisis must be defeated by the united opposition of all women everywhere, she added.

Mme. Frantiska Plaminkova, a member from Czechoslovakia and one of the first women parliamentarians in Europe, opened the discussion that followed. She agreed with Dr. Oppenheimer's suggestion for a reduction in the number of working hours, but she saw no necessity for simultaneous wage reductions. While not opposed to reasonable profit being obtained in industry, Mme. Plaminkova favored lowered profits and the employment of a larger number of persons.

Miss Helen Fraser of Great Britain appealed to all federation members to make an intelligent study of economic problems, since their solution is vitally important to woman's position in the business world today.

Regarding an international inquiry concerning unfavorable discrimination against the employment of women in the professions, industry or business, four states reported. They were Canada, Great Britain, Germany and Czechoslovakia. It was stated that in Canada discrimination against women continues in the legal, architectural and notarial professions. Much progress has been made in Great Britain, which now allows women admission into law, engineering and medicine, but there still is much to be done before practical economic equality between the sexes is obtained.

Miss Vera Vostrebal of Czechoslovakia demanded a more thorough investigation into the whole problem since, while in her country theoretical equality is assured, practically it is not attained. According to a German delegate, German women also enjoyed, theoretically, the same rights as men, but under the present economic conditions there women are being ousted from the economic sphere.

BUILDERS HOLD HOOVER DAM IS SOLID AS ROCK

NEW YORK, July 28 (AP)—Hoover Dam's builders said yesterday that the huge structure will stand as long as Black Canyon, its site, and that the canyon has stood "throughout the ages."

This summarizes the answer of the United States Reclamation Service to questions about the dam's safety. The answer is published in Civil Engineering, official journal of the American Society of Civil Engineers, in reply to an article in the last previous issue by Mr. M. H. Gerry Jr., San Francisco engineer.

The replies are signed by Mr. Elwood Mead, commissioner of reclamation, and Prof. H. M. Westergaard, consulting engineer of the bureau of reclamation.

Mr. Gerry had said that the great 727-foot-high dam may be in danger of going out like St. Francis Dam. It might slide on its foundation, aided by water pressure getting underneath its concrete mass, he said, and he questioned, too, the adequacy of its "arch" shape, whereby the dam bends deeply inward upstream, like a crescent. He suggested more weight to give additional security.

"Nothing could be more misleading," Mr. Mead writes, "than the comparison with the St. Francis Dam, which was essentially a gravity dam, relying on its weight for safety. The Hoover Dam will be essentially an arch dam. The St. Francis was not provided with an adequate drainage system. Hoover Dam will be provided with efficient drainage within the great mass of concrete as well as at the base of the structure. Drainage is expected to relieve the uplifting pressure of water getting beneath the dam.

"Some of the abutment material of St. Francis Dam can be crushed in the fingers when dry. It disintegrates and falls to pieces when placed in water. The abutment material at the Hoover Dam site, placed in an accurate testing machine, withstands a compression 8000 pounds per square inch, a pressure more than 18 times as great as the maximum stress in the concrete."

Mr. Mead names eminent geologists who have passed on the dam's geology.

Fishing and Crabbing in Ocean and Bay
WILDWOOD AND WILDWOOD CREST
BY THE SEA
NEW JERSEY

Rich Richard says:—
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Interest Begins Aug. 1

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WJZ, WBZA, WBZ, WHAM, WBAL, KDKA, WGAR, WJR, WLW, KYW, KWK, WREN

It's on the "MAJESTIC"
When the "Majestic" docked this week she brought another shipment of Peek Frean's Celebrated English Biscuits, including the new
AllWheat Crispbread
PEEK FREAN & CO. LTD. OF London

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$8.00 $10.00, $12.50 Panamas ..... Reduced 50%
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12.50 Flannel Trousers, striped or plain 9.35
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12.50 Shoes, imported from Scotland 10.35
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"Our children were treated like a SHIPMENT of GOLD"

ONE of those unexpected situations which can overtake any family made it imperative that a little girl of three and her brother, aged seven, should travel alone from Cincinnati to Martinsburg, West Virginia. Our General Passenger Agent in Cincinnati was consulted and from that moment, according to the grateful father who wrote to us about it, the B & O appointed itself the personal guardian of the youngsters.

Letters of instruction were written to the conductor, the secretary, and the maid of the National Limited, placing the children in their care. The station master conducted the family to the train and instructed the porter.

When it was time for the youngsters to come home, all details were handled by our Cincinnati passenger agent. "They arrived in grand shape," wrote the father. "Our children were treated like a shipment of gold."

We welcome such an opportunity to render extra service, because friends are valuable to a railroad—and none more so than women and children. Forty per cent of our regular passengers are women. One reason, we think, is that women appreciate good food. And they naturally like the little personal attentions and courtesies that we try to give them. Many of them tell us also that they sleep well on our railroad.

The next time you travel East or West, we urge you to select the B & O. The scenery is of great historic interest, and of course you would enjoy stopping off at Washington. We are confident that you would have a pleasant journey on our road.

The B&O

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REAPER INVENTOR HAILED AS HERO WITH NEW IDEA

Cyrus Hall McCormick Honored for Share in Rural Welfare

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BLACKSBURG, Va., July 30—Mr. Cyrus Hall McCormick, who invented the reaper 100 years ago, was honored yesterday at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, his native State's agricultural and mechanical college.

More than 10,000 persons witnessed a spectacular pageant as a climax to the celebration which was part of a four-days' Institute of Rural Affairs.

Dr. George E. Vincent, former president of the Rockefeller Foundation, said that society makes its heroes to order. He was speaking on the topic "Great Men and Social Order." In war time, he said, "society makes military heroes, in peace society exalts captains of industry, inventors, authors, statesmen. Today society needs other kinds of inventors to solve problems of social thought and social adjustments. Only a few persons are geniuses and such when discovered should be helped through admiration, appreciation, and tolerance."

Tolerance was defined by Dr. Vincent as the "ability to endure ideas you don't like." He pleaded for intelligent tolerance in "this most intolerant age" to permit individual differences. The tendency to prevent men from speaking the truth as they see it should be fought against, he said.

Mr. McCormick had to overcome intolerance and prejudices against his "new-fangled" machine, Dr. Vincent recalled. In concluding his address, he urged people to think new thoughts occasionally and to stand by those who do think originally.

"Progress achieved by American agriculture since Mr. McCormick gave the world its first reaper has been truly marvelous," Mr. Alexander Legge, recent chairman of the Federal Farm Board, declared. "But this improvement has been chiefly in per man production. In adjusting production to demand, and in getting his product on the market, the American farmer has lagged far behind other industries," he said. "The great trouble with American agriculture has been its intense individualism. Any group that produces without regard for its market is foredoomed to failure. In the past the only rule governing agricultural production and marketing has been the survival of the fittest."

But this is changing, Mr. Legge believes. "The long period of excessive individualism is about over. The farmer has begun to realize that his true course toward parity with other business lies through collective action and coöperation," Mr. Legge said, adding that he believes that neither the farmer nor the country would permit the farmer's more fortunate outlook to be spoiled by the wrecking of the agricultural marketing act or by adverse tariff legislation.

Mr. E. Lee Trinkle, former Governor of Virginia, praised Mr. McCormick's contribution to world welfare by declaring at a luncheon given to 500 specially invited guests that the memory of the inventor would live longer with the people than any military leader. He characterized the invention of the reaper as a romance showing the emancipation of farm labor.

In 1831 when Mr. McCormick invented the reaper, more than 80 per cent of population was engaged in farming; today less than 25 per cent carries on farming. Mr. McCormick's genius as a business builder was also touched upon, and his integrity of character in giving service and satisfaction stressed.

"Prideful farm and home ownership is the cause of the high level of farm life in Denmark," Dr. E. C. Branson, of the University of North Carolina, said at the Institute of Rural Affairs. "Ninety-eight of every 100 farmers own their own farms," he said, "even farm laborers. The agricultural system is built on a three-story structure of cash and subsistence crops, livestock and the processing and marketing of products through coöperation and coöperative corporations.

"The Dane is the best business man of all farmers," Dr. Branson said. "There are better farmers in other places, but the Danish farmer keeps ahead in a business way."

WORLD'S SCOUT HEADS DISCUSS LEGAL GUARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

before President Miklas of Austria, the Chief Scout and a number of prominent public leaders. President Miklas expressed warm sympathy for the movement and wished it a successful conference, while the Chief Scout replied, thanking him and Austria for their hospitality.

The report showed there are more than 2,000,000 Scouts throughout the world, and that the past year witnessed a record increase in numbers. During the three days of the conference, messages of cordiality were received from the League of Nations and many governments, and interesting discussions arose regarding the movement. Educational authorities declared Scouting now generally is recognized as one of the most valuable educational systems of character training, and that more and more colleges and schools are adopting the system.

The most recent development in the movement has been the establishment of a section named the Deep Sea Scouts, whereby Scouts who become sailors can retain an active connection with the movement and be assured a brotherly welcome from Scouts at all world ports where their ships touch.

Every four years a world jamboree is held and the conference decided the next one would be in 1933 in Hungary.

The international committee for the next two years was elected, consisting of Dr. de Bonstetten, Switzerland; Maj. Ebbe Lieberath, Sweden; Count Paul Teleki, Hungary; Count Henri Marty, France; M. Jacobs, Belgium; Mr. Walter Head, United States; Lord Hampton, Great Britain; Count y Hutara, Japan; and Sir Alfred Pickford, Great Britain. Lord Baden-Powell as Chief Scout, and Mr. Martin are ex-officio members of the committee.

The conference before closing paid warm tribute to the Austrian Scout associations, which contributed much toward its success.

CLOTHING MILL HANDS STRIKE

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Between 30,000 and 50,000 workers belonging to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America walked out of 300 shops at 10 a. m. today on strike against sweatshop conditions.

Hoover in Action for Jobless Relief During Coming Winter

(Continued from Page 1)

wheat crop, there will probably not be many more farm jobs than those already filled. The 600,000 who have found work on farms since January will be out of work again next winter.

"We cannot expect permanent improvement in the employment situation before winter, though the fall busy season will give temporary work for a few months. If industrial unemployment should increase as much from July to next January as it does in normal prosperous years we shall have 7,000,000 out of work next winter.

"We must look forward to a worse unemployment problem next winter than last. The National Association of Community Chests, after a survey of 184 American cities, expects that relief needs will probably be twice as great. Here is a problem which requires immediate action; much of the suffering can be avoided if preventive measures are started now.

The Crucial Need

First is the crucial need of shortening work hours. This is the only permanent solution to the unemployment problem; other measures are mere palliatives. "When we consider that, with modern machines in our factories, work which took the average man 52 hours in 1919 he can do now in 34 hours and that average work hours have only been reduced from 52 to 50 a week, we understand why spare time has become unemployment instead of leisure. Hundreds of thousands have permanently lost their jobs.

"Shortening work hours this winter for all workers in the plant would distribute available work so that none now at work need be laid off.

"It would also make a necessary permanent readjustment, so that, as industry recovers from depression, those now unemployed might find work.

"Second, employment guarantees—Practically every employer can assure employment to the minimum force he will need from November through April. If the 20,000,000 wage earners, who will probably have fairly regular work through the winter, knew now that they were to keep their jobs, their mental attitude would be reversed.

"Instead of hoarding every possible cent and living in constant fear of unemployment, anxiety would cease, and they would release millions of dollars to buy goods. All industry would benefit.

"The third and fourth points in a program for next winter are emergency measures:

"3. Create work—public work in parks and on public buildings and roads where possible; private work in homes; work for welfare organizations.

"4. Secure funds for relief, both municipal and private."

Figures showing the index figure for men out of work in various trades were given by Mr. Green as follows:

Trade	July (A) 1931	June 1931	July 1930
Building	49	48	39
Printing	13	12	7
Metal trades	33	31	21
Textile and clothing	38	29	46
All trades (weighted)	18.9	18.9	15.7

Note—(A) Preliminary.

Red Cross Relief Plans

Following conferences between President Hoover and Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, at the White House, it became known that large-scale relief plans are already on foot, to dove-tail with the work, on the one hand, of the President's Emergency Committee on Employment under Mr. Fred C. Croxton, and on the other with the National Association of Community Chests and Councils under Mr. Allen T. Burns. The latter will hold simultaneous local fund drives over the nation in cities of 25,000 or over beginning Oct. 19.

The position of the Red Cross in the coming campaign is attracting wide discussion. There is every indication that it will once more be the center of dispute between those who believe in federal as against private relief work. The whole question of the so-called "dole" is invoived. The subject has been revived with the refusal of Judge Payne to appropriate money to aid children of strike-torn coal villages in Pennsylvania. The appeal for this aid was made by Gov. Gifford Pinchot. Judge Payne declared the situation there was one for the State and local communities to deal with, and that under its charter the Red Cross could not aid, as funds were contributed only to alleviate distress arising from sudden emergencies.

The same question arose last winter in connection with drought relief. At that time the position was reversed, with the Red Cross insisting that it could and should meet the situation by raising privately a $10,000,000 special fund, while Senators charged that relief should be a governmental matter under a proposed $25,000,000 direct appropriation with the Red Cross administering it.

President Hoover backed the Red Cross refusal to take the money; $10,000,000 was raised privately; an additional $5,000,000 was added from the organization's reserve funds, and when relief was at its peak 2,000,000 people in 22 states were receiving aid. Judge Payne declares its efficiency then demonstrated the wisdom of refusing the proposed Government funds.

Complicates Situation

Refusal to enter the Pennsylvania situation on grounds given by Judge Payne, it is believed here, complicates the relief situation in the coming winter. Judge Payne's action in Pennsylvania is known, also, to have had the approval of the President. However, the wording of Judge Payne's reply to Governor Pinchot appears to be the judge's own work and seems to draw a hard and fast line as to when Red Cross funds shall be expended. The reply, it is asserted in some quarters here, is hardly in keeping with the organization's past history.

For example in the 1920 report, Chairman Farrand, Judge Payne's predecessor, sketched a much broader field for its activities.

"It was thought by practically all who thought of the matter at all, that the Red Cross, after its unprecedented expansion during the war, should not be thrown on the scrap heap, or reduced to its pre-war scope and design, but should apply itself to the solution of domestic problems of health and welfare, problems that are permanent, so long as there remain imperfections in the social organizations."

As far back as 1917, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth outlined a conception of the Red Cross from which in some lights Judge Payne's view seems a departure. He said:

"The Red Cross is acting as the agent of the American people in expanding voluntary relief in this country and in the countries of our allies. It is today the greatest relief organization that the world has ever known. Its duties and its responsibilities are enormous. Its officers, directors and committees, from national headquarters to the smallest chapter, should carry with them always a deep sense of their responsibility and keep ever prominent that they, as trustees, are administering the gifts of others.

"Again the reasons advanced for not entering the Pennsylvania district, though possibly good in themselves, should, it is asserted here, be read in the light of the Nutrition Service established in 1921. When launched, the Red Cross said of it:

Constitutes Emergency

"The prevalence of malnutrition among children of the nation, rich and poor alike, as shown by inspections, . . . constitutes an emergency which calls for help from the Red Cross."

Such broad definition of an "emergency," it is thought, will allow Judge Payne to stretch a point and take over relief work in the coming winter.

This opinion is held the more strongly when the refusal to assist the Pennsylvania mining children on the ground that "no emergency" existed is contrasted with the action of the Red Cross in aiding destitute white Russian refugees last year. The 1930 report lists contributions of $5000, for example, to the German Red Cross for such relief. This precedent, it is believed here, will be considered to weigh as strongly as the refusal to aid American mining children, when the policy for the coming winter is taken up.

A firm of efficiency experts has been going over the whole Red Cross budget, it is understood, to put it in fighting trim for possible criticism when Congress reassembles. Actually the Red Cross is believed here to be a highly efficient administrative agency. In the war its resources jumped to $300,000,000, with 22,000,000 membership, and its present endowment is $11,000,000. Its very efficiency is what makes it the mark for congressional leaders, who seek to press it into the job of distributing federal relief funds. Such a policy, Judge Payne and President Hoover hold, would simply mean an American "dole."

Delaware & Hudson Cuts Officers' Salaries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 30—The Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation announced yesterday that a "voluntary" 10 per cent reduction in salary of all officers receiving compensation equal to or greater than that of divisional superintendent had been accepted with gratitude by the executive committee. The company pays a $9 annual dividend which it has maintained since 1907. The announcement reads in part as follows:

"Whereas the President, for himself and for officers of the corporation, has presented to the board a voluntary proposal for a reduction of salaries on the basis of 10 per cent; therefore

"Resolved, that the executive committee acting for the board of directors, duly appreciating the unselfish action of the officers, following as it does similar action taken in August, 1927, accepts the same, with the belief that early elimination of maladjustments in industrial conditions will restore the orderly prosperity so essential to the comfort and security of all engaged in such enterprises."

The Southern Railway issued this statement: "This company does not contemplate any movement for the reduction of wage scales covered by contracts with organized labor at this time.

"The press story to that effect doubtless had its origin in a recent voluntary reduction of salaries by officers of which no publicity was intended."

Armour Cuts Salaries

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—Armour & Co., packers, will soon put into effect a general reduction in salaries ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, Mr. Philip L. Reed, treasurer, disclosed last night. "Everyone from the president to the office boys will be affected," Mr. Reed said. "Employees on a wage basis, however, will not be reduced." Mr. Reed said the reduction would go into effect in about two weeks.

Oil Curtailment Favored in Texas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUSTIN, Texas, July 30—Mr. Ed. A. Landreth of the Landreth Petroleum Company, told the Senate oil industry inquirers yesterday that 80 per cent of the legitimate independent producers are in favor of a conservation program and are for the curtailment of production. He believed that any adequate proration law or order should be based on the market demand. This is contrary to the expressed view of Governor Ross Sterling.

Mr. R. B. McLaughlin, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Texas Pipe Line Company, testified that that company has a total investment of $55,000,000, and that its average net earnings over a period of 11 years have been 14 per cent.

Mr. Ben Belt, chief geologist of the Gulf Production Company, testified that in his opinion oil cannot be trapped in sand by water. This question is an important one as far as the east Texas field is concerned. He said that by curtailing production it may be possible to produce oil cheaper but that flush production would cause no waste. Mr. Belt's views are contrary to those given by Mr. E. V. Foran, technical adviser of the state central proration committee.

STALIN FINDS MAN OUTDOES THE MACHINE

(Continued from Page 1)

that "obesalichka" should be rooted out everywhere, that individual workers or groups of workers should be made personally or collectively responsible for the machines and tools with which they are intrusted and for the use which is made of them.

Equally important was Mr. Stalin's insistence that Communists should cease treating pre-war engineers as "uncaught criminals," to paraphrase his vigorous expression. His speech indicated that the specter of sabotage, which has cast such a dark cloud over Soviet industry is to be relegated to the background, for the time being at least, and that the old engineer is to receive more consideration at the hands of his Communist colleagues in industry.

The position of the pre-war non-Communist engineer or specialist, however honest he might be, was made extremely difficult by the wholesale accusations of sabotage brought against groups of pre-war engineers during recent years and accompanied by numerous arrests and a certain number of public trials.

Suspicions of Sabotage

Any engineer is likely to make mistakes; but in the atmosphere which prevailed last year any technical mistake committed by an old engineer was likely to arouse the everpresent suspicion of sabotage. This, as foreign specialists employed in Russia often observe, had the effect of making the Russian engineer abnormally afraid of assuming responsibility, with consequent impairment of his efficiency.

If Mr. Stalin's admonitions that sabotage has diminished, if it has not entirely disappeared, in Soviet industry, and that the mass of pre-war specialists in the Soviet service deserve, not suspicious hostility, but encouragement on the part of Communists who may be placed in authority over them, are heeded a healthier atmosphere can scarcely fail to emerge.

Minor, but not unimportant recommendations in Mr. Stalin's speech are that unwieldly state corporations shall be broken up into more manageable autonomous units, that these units shall be headed not by committees of 10 or 15, but by single persons with undivided authority and responsibility, and, finally, that Communists shall not be promoted over the heads of competent non-party people merely because they hold cards of party membership.

Takes More Than a Speech

Even so powerful a man as Mr. Stalin cannot change conditions overnight by delivering a speech. Some of the conditions which he criticized are deeply rooted and may require much time and effort before they are eradicated. But Mr. Stalin's address is an important straw showing the direction of the Soviet wind toward greater recognition of the individual personality, of the need for individual incentive. It is in line with the whole trend of recent Soviet legislative and administrative activity.

The worst failures thus far experienced in the carrying out of the Five-Year Plan—the very poor initial work of the new Stalingrad tractor plant, for instance, or the failure up to the present time of mechanized coal-cutting to yield the expected results in the Donetz Basin—can usually be traced to the ignoring of the human element in production.

Intoxicated with figures, blue-prints and theoretical projects, Soviet economic planners too often acted on the assumption that a machine would give the same output in Russia as in Germany or in America, regardless of the skill and training of the man who might be operating it.

Experience seems to be correcting this dangerous illusion and driving home the fact that the trained engineer and the skilled mechanic are, in the last analysis, more important, from the standpoint of production, than the factory or the machine which may be placed under their control.

It is highly significant that the trend in the Soviet Union toward piecework methods of payment, individual authority and responsibility in industrial management and business methods in finance coincides with a still vague but strong feeling in western Europe and America that something in the way of public organized planning might be helpful in averting or mitigating periodic industrial depressions and crises.

It does not, therefore, seem altogether improbable that the ultimate issue of the competition between the opposed economic systems represented by the Soviet Union on one side and by western Europe and America on the other will not be the utter smashing of one of these systems and the complete victory of the other, but rather a process of rapprochement, in which each system may learn from the experiences of the other.

To put the matter more concretely, most people in so-called capitalist countries today would probably be glad to barter some of the traditional uncontrolled individualism of economic life for a greater measure of security and stability.

And as Russia essays more and more difficult tasks it will most probably find itself obliged to call more and more upon that great reserve of strength and efficiency represented by individual initiative. By 1940 there may be much more social control within the framework of the European and American capitalist systems and much more individualism within the limits of the Soviet system.

How Did You Get Money? Greek Bill Would Demand

ATHENS (AP)—A bill presented to the Greek Parliament by M. Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, provides that politicians, civil servants and newspaper men be required to furnish information as to the sources of their personal wealth.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED

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Fancy broadcloth, madras, oxfords and sateens in coat style, with or without collars. White, blue and yellow broadcloth in Middy and coat style.

Were $4 and $5—

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Sale of Men's Union Suits, too!

White broadcloth, and sheer weights in plain white, self-checked and striped madras.

Full cut for comfort—

Were $1.50 and $2—

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FOR WOMEN . .

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with slender satin pipings

39.50

Enjoy the satin vogue on the *reverse* side of the fabric if you wear sizes 36 to 44 . . and look so much slimmer. This dress is beautifully made, with pointed bolero, draped scarf, and rhinestone trimmings. It's the first "good black dress" that every woman wants.

GOWN SHOP—STERN'S FASHION FLOOR THE THIRD

ROADSIDE CARE FOUND NEEDED IN CALIFORNIA

National Survey Finds Beauty Spots Marred by Commercialism

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Greater interest should be taken in the California roadside as well as its roadbed, according to a recently completed survey by the American Nature Association and the National Council for the Protection of Roadside Beauty.

California's natural beauty is a commercial as well as an æsthetic asset, the survey says. This is shown by an estimated $500,000,000 spent annually by visitors in the State, it says. It urges that unwarranted commercialization of highways and beauty spots should be combated by the removal of advertising billboards and unsightly commercial shacks along the way, which detract from the motorist's enjoyment of the scenery, and that as far as possible, the highways of California should be parkways.

The study says that the state and county systems have built some 76,464 miles of roads by which the motorist may find countless vistas of beautiful scenery. Large areas have been set aside as public parks, preserving for posterity the unspoiled beauties of mountains, streams and forests, the latter including tracts of the stately redwoods.

It is now coping with the problems of zoning, of restriction and of education necessary to mitigate unsightly billboards and hot dog stands which unenlightened commercialism would erect to mar the loveliest of natural settings, the survey states.

Billboard Chief Offender

In the three months' study of the situation, investigators concluded that billboards are at present the most striking obstacle to a full availability of natural beauties in the Golden State. The survey asks why California greets her beauty-seeking tourists with billboards, pointing out that many of its entrances from other states are dramatic in their natural beauty, but the entering motorist is greeted by numerous blatant billboards.

The first firm to recognize the responsibility of the advertiser to save the beauty of the landscape, the survey says, was the Standard Oil Company of California. Six years ago, this firm removed more than 1100 large signs which it had been maintaining along the roadsides of the Pacific coast, and this public-spirited attitude won for it thousands of patrons who believe in standing by the firms which are seeking to protect the great beauty of the West, it says.

The California Council for Protection of Roadside Beauty has recently won the promise of a number of advertisers to discontinue rural billboard advertising as contracts expire.

Survey Proved Inadequate

The State has not taken any vigorous action toward the solution of the problem, the survey says. It asserts that local zoning will be the most effective means toward right adjustment. It points out that a legislative investigation of 1929 was unfruitful and a "Scenic Reserve Plan," originated by outdoor advertisers, proved only partially adequate.

In spite of the difficulties, the study states that California has already improved many of its highways with the planting of trees. It urges, as a protection against possible erection of signboards, that a 400-foot strip of land adjacent to the road be ceded to the State or that the United States mining laws be modified to prevent mining claims from being filed thereon.

In conclusion it tells of the cooperation of lumber companies in agreeing not to cut certain marked timber and the methods pursued by the Save-the-Redwood League to provide the public with large tracts of the finest timber land as a permanent possession.

Fare Reductions On Atlantic Lines Effective Aug. 17

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, July 30—Reductions of from 10 to 30 per cent in first-class, and 13 per cent in third-class transatlantic fares, to become effective Aug. 17, were decided upon by the North Atlantic Shipping Conference meeting here last night.

Although there will be no reduction in the minimum second-class and cabin rates, supplementary charges for better cabins in these classifications will be reduced.

Most of the leading American, British, Canadian, French, German, Italian, Dutch and Scandinavian companies were represented in the conference. The object of the reduction is to make ocean travel additionally attractive in view of the falling off attributed to the economic depression.

An official statement issued at the close of the conference praises President Hoover's initiative, "in an effort to reverse the downward movement in world trade, open the way to new developments, and generally restore confidence in prosperity." Shipping lines in making these reductions say they have the same object in view.

In order to spare the sensibilities of those who do not like third-class labels on their luggage, it was decided that travelers in tourist class should not be obliged to employ these tell-tale insignia.

The reductions decided upon last night came as a result of a long series of discussions, which commenced in Paris, July 8, at a meeting of the Atlantic conference, and which were continued meanwhile by a special committee meeting in Brussels. Though there was a general agreement that some reduction was advisable, it required some time to work out the technical details of the arrangement.

The next meeting of the Atlantic conference will be held in London in October.

Passport Tax Protested

BERLIN, July 30 (AP)—The Austrian, Swiss and Czechoslovakian Ministers at Berlin today made joint representations to the Foreign Office regarding the $25 tax on passports for travel out of Germany, declaring that the restriction was working a serious hardship on the hotel and tourist business in those countries. The Ministers were assured that the tax, which was imposed only until Oct. 1, would be removed as soon as possible.

CAPE COD CANAL GETS AID

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—An allotment of $245,000 from rivers and harbors funds for operation and care of the Cape Cod Canal in Massachusetts, was approved today by the Department of War.

Preserving Memories of Benjamin Franklin

INSTITUTION IN WHICH TOWN OF FRANKLIN, MASS., TAKES PRIDE
At Left—Books Presented to the Town by Franklin and Which Formed the Nucleus of the Public Library, Now Housed in the Handsome Ray Memorial Building.

Books, Not Bells, Town's Need Franklin Wrote to Namesake

Massachusetts Community That Honored Him Advised Not to Build Church Steeple for Bell, but to Accept Books, Many of Which Have Been Preserved

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKLIN, Mass., July 30 — If Benjamin Franklin had not been Minister to the brilliant court of Saint Cloud in the days of Louis XVI, there might have been no occasion to link this little town and its public library with the Salle des Traités in the present library at Versailles which the American Club of Paris visited on a special pilgrimage the other day.

But when Benjamin Franklin sat with the signatories of Great Britain and France as a representative of the United States at the signing of the treaty which ended the American Revolutionary War, the occasion marked the culmination of a career unsurpassed in unfailing devotion to the country's cause, as every loyal colonist was well aware.

Inhabitants of the "West Precinct" in the town of Wrentham had just petitioned the General Court of the State of "Massachusetts Bay" for a charter establishing a separate township to be known as Exeter, when the Colonies sent Dr. Franklin to Paris to enlist the aid of France in the Revolutionary War. To be sure the French Government was wary and hesitant. But when General Burgoyne gave up his sword at Saratoga, Dr. Franklin worked with greater zeal and King Louis consented to an alliance. Whereupon someone in the Massachusetts Bay Legislature erased the name Exeter from the town's charter and substituted the name Franklin. It was said to be the first town in America to honor the distinguished diplomat in that way.

It so happened that when the town of Franklin needed a bell for the church which it was raising in 1784, a certain citizen with considerable Yankee shrewdness suggested to Benjamin Franklin that he might present a bell to the town which was named in his honor. Said Franklin in a letter to Dr. Richard Price of London, dated from Passy, March 18, 1785:

"A new town in the State of Massachusetts having done me the honor of naming itself after me, and proposing to build a steeple to their meeting house, if I would give them a bell, I have advised them to spare themselves the expense of a steeple for the present, and that they would accept of books instead of a bell—sense being preferable to sound.

"It is to request of you a list of a few good books, to the value of about twenty-five pounds, such as are most proper to inculcate principles of sound religion and just government."

Johnathon Williams Jr., of Boston, a nephew of Dr. Franklin, held personal views on the matter as colorful as Dr. Franklin's were practical. In a letter to the statesman at Paris, Mr. Williams said to his uncle, whom he addressed as "Honrd Sr":

"I find by your letter to your Sister I, did not do what you expected viz. advise whether the People of Franklin Town prefard Sound to Sence if so they ought not to judge for themselves however I, avoided giving them any expectations of a Bell or Books I knew they had no right to either, it must and ought, depend on your pleasure I, believe Books will be much more acceptable, for they are poore, & in my Opinion, dont nead a bell any more than a toad needs a tail, if they should have a Bell they must have ringer & yt would be a living expence."

Books Arrived From London

When the books arrived from London, Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, pastor of the church, preached a sermon which began in the morning and ended late in the afternoon, after time had been taken out for the noonday meal. Although Dr. Franklin had indicated that the books were "intended as the commencement of a little parochial library for the use of a society of intelligent, respectable farmers, such as our country people generally consist of," even for that day, the character of the books was said to have been little suited to the uses of the ordinary reader.

The original donation consisted of 116 volumes devoted largely to theological matters. Many of them were large quartos, beautifully bound, with fine engravings. Today there are 98 books in the glass-inclosed bookcase of the Franklin Public Library which have withstood the century and a half of use.

Dr. Emmons kept an early record of the administration of Dr. Franklin's gift which is the foundation of the present beautifully housed town library. His records, kept in a paper covered handbook, are preserved in the public library here. Not only does Dr. Emmons's book record the borrowings of the citizens but carefully notes whatever damage the books may have sustained, indicating the page, and otherwise maintaining a rigorous account with borrowers.

Once, in 1794, Deacon James Metcalf was charged two shillings and three pence damage to "Paradise Lost" and the book was "sold, being unfit for the Library." On March 19, 1794, £11 10s. were paid "for a bookcase to deposit the whole Library." A fine of six pence was imposed for tardy return of books.

In 1904, Mrs. Lydia Ray Pierce and her sister, Mrs. Annie Ray Thayer, built the present Ray Memorial Library in memory of their parents. The library building is considered to be one of the most beautiful in New England. It is a gray stone edifice of Grecian architecture. In addition to the original Franklin library and a general collection, a special children's room and library have been established.

'Newsdom' Furnishes Employment For Jobless in New York City

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 29—In a long room of a loft building at 55 Frankfort Street, almost under the Brooklyn Bridge, a group of newspaper men and women out of jobs has found employment, and also expects to furnish jobs for other newspaper folk. It is estimated that in the metropolitan district there are about 10,000 men and women once connected with newspaper publishing who are without work.

The effort of this group—there are 23 of them—centers in the publication of a weekly journal called Newsdom, containing current happenings in newspapers in and around New York City. While the salaries it pays are all the same—$40 a week—and are only a fraction of what most of the staff once received, they are large enough to meet urgent needs.

To newspaper people who are out of work and who register with Newsdom, an opportunity is given to earn a living by soliciting subscriptions.

While the paper has confined itself to the newspaper field thus far, it expects to cover advertising offices and radiocasting stations to increase its circulation, and although the initial issue was only eight pages, it expects to enlarge. The first run was 10,000 copies, of which about 7000 were sold. In the first week paid up subscriptions for various terms from one month to a year number more than 1000, it was said at the Newsdom's offices.

The metropolitan press has helped with publicity, and the new weekly has secured the indorsement of the Publishers Association of New York. Mr. William Randolph Hearst has contributed the space used for the Newsdom office.

A list of men and women out of work is being compiled and will be circulated in the newspaper offices and furnished to the Publishers Association. Out-of-town newspapers wishing the list may obtain it. Everything possible will be done to find jobs for those unemployed.

At present no advertising is being accepted by Newsdom. That was part of the pledge for metropolitan press support. But there has been so much pressure to accept it from friends of the newspaper fraternity, that Mr. J. Klein, one of the chief promoters of Newsdom, hopes it will be possible to do so in the future.

WORK TO COMMENCE FOR ADAMS STATION

The Adams Square subway station, erected more than a quarter of a century ago at a cost of $40,000 and ornamented in the elaborate architecture of that time, will come under the wrecker's pickax tonight at 7 o'clock when the work of tearing down the old station for replacement by a modern structure, is scheduled to begin.

The cost of the new construction is $35,000 and will be shared by the Dock Square widening project and the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The work is to be performed by the Transit Department of the city of Boston. Approval of the construction was given at this year's meeting of the Legislature. For some time past, the old station has been criticized as a traffic obstruction and the new one will be built after the style of the more modern Scollay Square entrance.

SLAV WOMEN PLAN WAYS OF CO-OPERATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—Economic and cultural coöperation between Slav women scattered throughout Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria and the Ukraine was decided upon at a recent conference here. The women decided to use the press, meetings and pictures in a propaganda campaign. Assistance is also to be given to all movements tending toward economic coöperation, and exchange of products between Slav countries is to be facilitated.

The conference was able to keep its discussions clear of politics and controversial subjects, confining them to matters of history, geography, natural wealth, economic conditions and ways of development.

FRANCE APPOINTS ENVOY TO RUSSIA

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, July 30—The appointment of Comte Dejean, Ambassador to Brazil, as French envoy to Moscow marks one more step in the policy of Franco-Russian rapprochement which was inaugurated last month with the commencement of negotiations for a commercial treaty and pact of nonaggression. No French Ambassador has been a resident in Moscow for more than a year.

MUNSINGWEAR, INC. LOSS

Munsingwear, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30, consolidated net loss, after taxes and charges, of $368,320, applicable to holdings of Munsingwear, Inc., contrasted with consolidated net profit of $207,242, equal to $1.15 a share on 180,000 shares, in the first half of 1930.

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CHARLES ST. AT LEXINGTON
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"Madelon" Fashions
The smartest in
Millinery, Shoes, Stockings
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20% DISCOUNT SALE
During
AUGUST
The Minch & Eisenbrey Co.
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Baltimore
"In business since 1882"

BALTIMORE, MD.
A Real Joy---
CHARGE ACCOUNT
Shopping is made most pleasant and safe this way.
Open one at
The Hub
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The Great Annual
August Sale of Furs
Offers the Most Sensational Values in Years
STEWART'S
"Baltimore's Modern Department Store"
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BONWIT LENNON & CO
The Specialty Store of Authentic Fashion
220 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE
Exclusive
Coats and Frocks
For Women and Misses
AT SPECIAL PRICES

BALTIMORE, MD.
Better one piece of Knipp Furniture than a houseful of the commonplace.
John C. Knipp & Sons
FURNITURE
Decorations Interior Wood Work
SHOWROOMS 343 N. Charles St. FACTORY 600 S. Pulaski St

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

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$2.00 and $2.50 value....$1.45
$3.00 and $3.50 value....$1.95
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REDUCTIONS OF NECKWEAR
$1.00 value .....65¢
$1.50 value $1.00
$2.00 value $1.35
$2.50 value $1.50
$3.00 and $3.50 value...$2.25
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Haberdashers Since 1862
"The Store of Standard Values"

$20.75 to BOSTON
from CHICAGO
from ST. LOUIS via N. Y. . . . $26.00
NEW YORK to LOS ANGELES $57.20
"HALF THE FARE 'MOST ANYWHERE"
Similar savings to hundreds of other points. Write for free information and address of your local terminal. All new buses with well-paid, careful, courteous drivers.
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AMERICA'S BEST KNOWN SHOES
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VALUE GUARANTEED
at $5 $6 and $7
W. L. Douglas Shoes clearly demonstrate that it is not necessary to pay high prices for even the smartest quality footwear.
Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls' Stores in All Principal Cities
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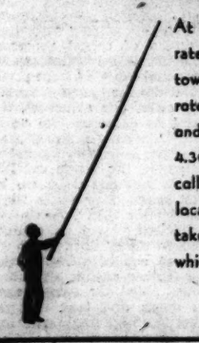
At what time evening and night rates go into effect on out-of-town telephone calls? Evening rates apply from 7.00 to 8.30 p.m., and night rates from 8.30 p.m. to 4.30 a.m. on station-to-station calls. However, if you ask us to locate a particular person, the call takes a person-to-person rate, which is the same at all hours.

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Housewives
Housewives between 25 and 30 are said to be the most consistent depositors. Perhaps the statisticians are right for the country in general, but here at Central Savings we've no way of telling! The youthful step of our depositors knows no age! Indeed, there's nothing like a growing savings account at this conservative old bank to erase the cares and wrinkles of oncoming years! Prove it!
$1 Opens an Account
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Avenue at 14th Street
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NEW YORK CITY
Resources Over 225 Millions
Tune in WABC Every Friday 7:30 P. M. "A Drama of Old New York"

"FAULTY GREASING KNOCKS 'EM OUT... I drag 'em in!" *says A. V. Yace, well-known Auto "Life Guard"*

"Day after day—holidays, hot Sundays—all I do is to rescue stranded motorists. Cars with burned out bearings, parched steering knuckles, scorched cylinders.

"Just because their owners don't give 'em proper lubrication, these engines start knocking and groaning. They peter out. And I drag 'em in!

"It's a wonder to me that so many motorists can be so slipshod. If they only realized the importance of having *every* point on their cars—and there are as many as 50 or 60—properly lubricated with the *right* lubricant, they would never have to call on me.

"As long as there are careless drivers in this world, *my* business will never have a depression. I'll be busy just as long as folks 'fall' for slap-dash greasing!"

(*signed*) A. V. YACE

* * * * *

Socony *Certified* Lubrication is given only by experts who have been schooled for 16 weeks to *lubricate* your car by chart. They never guess. They never skip or skimp.

They know *exactly* how many points—large or small—there are on your car; they have the proper Socony lubricant for each one.

When they finish their safe, sure, scientific job, they hand you a receipt—your guarantee that your car has been lubricated *throughout*—point-by-point.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Little Dog's Man

By MABEL S. MERRILL

VERNA LOWELL, coming out on the porch, tucked a five-dollar bill into her purse and tossed an open letter to her older brother, Derry.

"It's from Mother," she announced. "She and Daddy can't get here for a week yet, but she has sent the give-away money from our tin bank. So we can go off at once and find someone who needs it. That will give us something to do."

Derry took his feet off the porch rail and looked gloomily down the village street.

"We have lived in this burg just three days and we don't know a single person! How are we going to find out who needs that five dollars?"

The three young Lowells had arrived at their new home ahead of their parents, who were settling up things in the city where they had been living. Their old housekeeper, Aunt Nancy, had come down with the young folks to open the new house.

"We musn't throw the money away on the first funny-looking person we see," argued Derry.

Verna agreed with a nod. For some years it had been a custom of theirs to put their stray pennies into a tin bank which their mother kept for them. When these savings amounted to five dollars they exchanged them for a bill which they spent to help somebody. They called it their give-away money, and in the city, where there were always needy families, they had known exactly what to do with it. But here in this pretty little village it was different.

Johnny Springer

"There are probably poor people here, though," mused Verna. "Why, now I remember that Mother mentioned someone in her letter—a person she used to know when she taught school here. Let's see—his name was Jerry—no, Johnny—that's it, Johnny Springer."

Derry had crammed the letter into his pocket without stopping to read it. Those three pages of fine writing could wait until they found Johnny Springer.

"Somebody will tell us where he lives," cried Derry. "In this little place nearly anybody would know."

Winfield, a seven-year-old brother, jumped up briskly. "The little dog's man will tell us. Here he comes now—anyhow, I can see the dog."

He pointed to a prick-eared mop of curls prancing about a little way down the street. They had noticed that dog the first morning they came. There was always a man with him but the dog was generally leading the way with an air of being in charge of things.

So far they had not taken much notice of the little dog's man, as Win called him, but now they flew down the street in hot pursuit.

At a corner below their garden the man turned down a narrow lane that led to the bank of the river. Though he was quite elderly, he walked so briskly that they did not overtake him until he was turning in at his own door.

Then they stopped and stared, for it was not the door of a house. It was the door cut in the side of an old hulk of a schooner lying high and dry on the shore where it had evidently lain for years.

Win gazed at it with delighted eyes. "A house that used to be a boat!" he whispered. "Wouldn't you give 'most anything to live in it?"

The little dog's man heard the whisper and turned around. "Hey, there! Maybe I'd like to have three likely youngsters to live with me. Come in and pay me a visit anyhow."

The dog wagged his tail at this and frisked around their feet as they entered the queer little house, looking around curiously as they did so.

There was a tiny kitchen, and a back room with a cot bed in it. All the rest of the space was a cobbler's shop where the little dog's man mended shoes. Up on what had been the deck of the schooner was a sailor's hammock swung under an awning.

"My sleeping-porch except when it rains too hard," explained the owner. "And now tell me what's on your minds?" he added. "I could see that something was, by the way you came puffing and blowing along the street after me. Tell your Uncle Jimmy all about it. Everybody calls me Uncle Jimmy."

They sat down on the tool chest and told him the whole story of the give-away five dollars and how their mother had suggested that they give it to Johnny Springer, a poor old man who lived somewhere in this very village.

"That's funny, too," said the little dog's man. "Because there ain't any poor old men in this village that I know of, and I know 'em all. They're all well off."

A Puzzle

"But Mother said he lived here," persisted Verna. "His name is Springer and he's all alone in the world—"

"Sho!" muttered the little dog's man pityingly. "That's too bad!"

"And he is old and he hasn't any money," went on Verna, "and nobody to do for him, so Mother says."

"Mighty hard case, I'll say!" The little dog's man shook his head and looked much disturbed. "But I'll tell you what!—he must have moved away from here years ago. There's been no such poor old critter round here in my time. And nobody at all by the name of Springer."

They puzzled over this in silence for a while, then Uncle Jimmy said suddenly: "Look here, did your mother say you must give that five dollars to this old Johnny Leapfrog—no, what's his name?—Springer?"

"No, no, she only mentioned it," cried Verna. "She always tells us to do just as we think best with our give-away money. Only sometimes she helps us to decide."

"In that case," said Uncle Jimmy, "seems to me you couldn't do better than give it to the Timsons."

He made haste to tell them who the Timsons were. "They were burned out last week—father, mother and six children. They didn't save anything and they are living now in a house down on the shore without so much as a skillet to fry their flapjacks. Neighbors have been carrying them things—but we're not so well off around here that we have a whole lot of spare cash. We've done our best and still they lack a good deal. Six children need a heap of food."

Verna had already slipped the five-dollar bill into his hand. "May we go and see you spend it for them?" she begged. "Then we can realize it better. The last time we spent our give-away money we filled a big basket with groceries for a poor family in the city and it was lovely fun to see those hungry children unpack it."

Uncle Jimmy looked as if they had given him a fortune for himself as he led the way to a grocery at the end of the narrow street. When the things were bought he piled them all into his old dory and invited the three youngsters to come aboard. At the house down by the shore they spent a lively half hour with the Timsons.

Then Uncle Jimmy rowed back to his queer home, where he invited them all to luncheon and cooked a great kettleful of clams dug that morning on the flats down the bay. They had such a good time that they decided not to be sorrry any longer that they had had to come here to live.

"But it's funny about Johnny Springer," mused Derry as he piled up his clamshells. "It wasn't so many years ago that Mother taught school here and he was living in the village then."

With a sudden thought he turned to Verna. "What else did Mother say about that old chap? What did you do with that letter? I haven't read it yet."

"Gave it to you," his sister pointed out, "and there it is all scrunched up in your sweater pocket."

Derry pulled out the letter and began to read. Then he gave a shout. "Look here, his name wasn't Springer. It was Jumper—James Jumper!"

Verna's eyes flew wide open, then she laughed sheepishly. "Well, I remembered it almost right. There isn't much difference between Springer and Jumper."

"But if you had said Jumper," remonstrated Derry, "Uncle Jimmy might have known who he was."

"Do you, Uncle Jimmy?" asked Verna, turning to the little dog's man. "Is there a person in this village named James—James Jumper?"

"Why, yes," admitted Uncle Jimmy, "but he ain't a mite the way you said. You made out he was all alone in the world, whereas he's got the best dog in town. You said he was a poor, forlorn old critter, or words to that effect, and he's no such thing. Old he may be, but he's got a comfortable home and a good business and is able to do for himself."

They sat staring at him, a queer notion growing in their minds. "Then you do know him?" asked Verna.

The little dog's man set down the kettle of clams and dropped into a chair, laughing so that he could hardly speak.

"I ought to," he gasped. "My name's James Jumper but I never liked it very well. I hope you'll always call me Uncle Jimmy for short."

He Piled Them All Into His Old Dory and Invited the Three Youngsters to Come Aboard.

Share Your Hobbies

Twin Sisters Experiment With Crayons and Paints

A SMALL girl, not yet five, came running to her mother one day with an old piece of yellow scratch paper. On it she had drawn a chubby sunbonnet maid.

"See, the wind is blowing her dress," Jean May explained to her mother, who was so pleased with her daughter's talent that she sent the penciled sketch to an artist who refused to believe that such a drawing could have been done by a child.

Jean had a sister, Mary May, not older nor yet younger, but exactly the same age, and the twins not only played and went to school together but they were always experimenting with crayons and paints to see what they could make.

In a grade school in Chicago, Mary and Jean were continuously called upon to decorate the blackboards—make borders around the top or draw sketches and illustrations. Gay-plumed parrots, bunnies, trees, whatever the season required, they sketched. Each season they went the rounds of the rooms giving up many a recess time to draw fresh decorations for the teachers. A rollicking maypole dance where all the children were sketched in quaint English costumes was considered one of their masterpieces when in the fifth grade.

One day when Mary was 14, she decided to surprise her mother, who had gone out shopping for the afternoon. With some half dried up oil paints she had found, she stationed herself in the bathroom before the mirror and painted a self-portrait which turned out to be quite a good likeness.

High School Days

High school days were crowded with work—hard work—and play for Mary and Jean until the hour they graduated last February. Whenever anything in the art line was asked for the twins offered their best. They did cartoons for the little newspaper in junior high. They made designs for covers of school programs and magazines, drew illustrations for little stories, and executed quite pretentious illustrations for the year book.

One stunt day at school, the girls decided to dress up like "a pair of ducks." They sewed flat strips of cotton batting to close-fitting linings, and then picked the cotton out here and there to simulate feathers. For the ducks' heads, they made themselves caps of cotton with huge visors of yellow oilcloth pasted on cardboard to represent ducks' bills. Web feet also were cut out of yellow oilcloth. In these feather outfits, Mary and Jean waddled about the school together as twin ducks and took the prize for having the most original costumes.

Joining the "Workers"

The greatest fun of all in high school, they said, was joining the "workers." This was the name given to the students taking dramatics who chose not to be players but stage craftsmen. The "workers" designed the scenery, built the furniture, and constructed the scenes for the various school plays. Many nights they worked until 5 and 6 o'clock finishing up some interior wall or outside set.

When the Chicago Woman's Club offered a scholarship for the Art Institute for the coming school year, the twins took the examination. Mary won first place and Jean second. Although Mary gets the free scholarship, Jean expects to take part time work at the Institute.

In the meantime, during the summer the girls found a chance to get some commercial experience. They worked in a paper art store where all kinds of interesting things are made out of paper—favors, lamp shades, decorations for parties, dolls, and centerpieces. Jean acted as instructor explaining to customers how to make these oddities, while Mary in the studio of the store did much original designing.

Paper, wire, paste, and nimble fingers were the tools. The problem was to get the best effects without undue labor in the least possible time. Animation was one of the chief characteristics of the twins' work, one of the directors in the store explained. Their little golf course, done entirely in these simple materials, was a gem of vivacity. The main figure in action stood posed ready to "tee off" with his striped paper jacket blowing in the breeze, his yellow paper knickers, and jaunty white felt hat with blue band. Their circus, too, expressed sprightly action in its trained seal, trapeze performer, elephants, zebras, even though the bodies are stick candy and their arms and legs only wire wrapped with paper.

A steady normal progression has been the key word of the May girls' development in art, just as the swing and curve in Jean's sunbonnet girl are still visible in later work.

Four-H Club Has Curb Market

Something new in the way of club work in North Carolina has been started in Charlotte with the establishment of a 4-H club curb market by Miss Delano Wilson, home demonstration agent. The young women sell the surplus garden and other produce grown in their club projects at home. The market is open each day with a selected group of club members taking turn in conducting the market work.

Adult farm women have no part in this work. It is confined altogether to activities of 4-H club members. The market has been eminently successful from its inception.

Kansas Boy and His Radio Friends

Although Karlton Marquard, 17-year-old Kansas boy, lives in the small town of Baldwin on the edge of the western prairie country, he is able to talk with friends around the world through his homemade radio set. He has twice won second place in an international broadcasting and receiving contest. At the present time Karlton has established communication with 17 foreign stations, many of them in far corners of the globe, and has radio acquaintances in almost every state in the Union.

Karlton gets a great deal of fun and profit out of his radio, but it often robs him of his sleep, since many of those with whom he is on speaking terms are just getting up when the Kansas boy begins to feel sleepy enough to want to go to bed. But even in radio, he says, one of the first rules is always to be courteous, no matter how late (or early) the clock on the shelf in the corner proclaims it to be.

Japanese Girl Pilots

TO OPERATE BETWEEN TOKYO AND SHIMIZU

© Herbert Photos, Inc.

The girls of Japan are fast entering all phases of business, competing with the men and proving themselves highly successful. Here we see eight girls who have passed tests at Tokyo, Japan, to pilot the planes that will ply between Tokyo and Shimizu, a route which has only lately been opened.

Mail Bag

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

I have always wanted to write to the Mail Bag but this is my first attempt. I am 19 years old and am studying chemistry at the Manchester University, which I have been attending for about a year. I am very interested in chemistry and other natural scientific subjects, in art and literature and in all of the great outdoors. I like the Monitor because there is so much of interest concerning these subjects and plenty of other things besides. I cannot say which part of the Monitor I like best, but I generally read the Daily Features first.

My brother and sister and I go to Sunday School at Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in Manchester. We have also been to other Christian Science Sunday Schools in England and also in the United States, as we have traveled a good deal. I was born in Canada and since that time we have been in the east, middle and west of the United States, in Mexico, England and France and have visited Cuba, the Canary Islands, Spain and Wales in our travels. I can speak Spanish and French but cannot write Spanish very well. I am studying German, which is very valuable for scientific studies, but I do not know very much yet.

My hobbies are collecting stamps, swimming, games, music and especially walking. You would be surprised at the number of different kinds of country for tramping in, here in this little island. There is hilly and flat country, valley and mountain, moorland and rocky country, and also great variety on the seacoast. The only places that are not nice are the industrial towns such as Manchester, which are very black and sooty, and there seems to be only rain, rain, rain. Yet there is something beautiful in the never-ceasing activity and in the knowledge that the activity benefits the whole world. Manchester is the center of the cotton trade and nearly everyone is employed in some branch of that industry.

I should very much like to correspond in English, Spanish or French with anyone of my age, in any country, including England, who is interested in the things I have mentioned. I would especially like to hear from someone at a university, so that we can compare and contrast the different methods and studies.

My heartiest regards to all Mail Baggers and Snubs and Waddles, and to you, dear Editor. Louisa E. S.

Deming, New Mexico

Dear Editor:

Deming is a small town in the southwestern part of New Mexico, only thirty miles from the border of Mexico. It is situated in a dry river valley surrounded by rocky mountains about eighteen miles away. The population of Deming is 3300 and the altitude is 4300 feet. The principal vegetation is the big cactus, yucca (our state flower), purple sage, brown sage and mesquite. The Southern Pacific Railroad and the Santa Fe Railroad go through here.

I am very interested in reading about the explorations of the Amazon and its tributaries, and I should like to correspond with a boy in South America or South Africa. I am 13 years old. —— Robert E. C.

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to your paper. I appreciate it very much, as it has helped me greatly in my school work. I am 14 years of age and attend the Brisbane Boys' College, one of the best colleges in the State. I am interested in all sports, particularly football, and in stamp-collecting.

Brisbane is a very pretty town on a river of the same name. One of the chief sports in Brisbane is tennis, although football is played extensively. We have a few picture shows and some buildings which we call large but they are not nearly equal in size to the buildings in the United States.

I should like to correspond with boys in any country, especially America. Hoping to receive many letters, —— Roy D.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have gained so many dear and interesting friends that I want to express my gratitude for this wonderful opportunity of understanding and getting acquainted with others.

I wonder if you will help me out again? I have noticed many letters stating that the correspondence might be carried on in Spanish and that the individuals are studying Spanish. We have a small Spanish Club started here of a few girls from 18-20 years of age, and it isn't flourishing as we should like. I should greatly appreciate letters from Mail Baggers who would be willing to tell me what they do in their Spanish Clubs, as I am sure there probably are some such clubs. —— Eleanor H.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

Having constantly grown more interested in the Mail Bag, I now find myself writing my first letter. I do so with hopes of getting an answer from someone who is interested in the same things as I am. However, I shall be glad to answer any letters I may receive.

I am 16 years old and a junior in Lincoln High School. I am deeply interested in aviation, and very fond of all sports, and every kind of literature.

Portland boasts of its very fine airport. It is situated on Swan Island in the center of the Willamette River. One could not easily find a more exquisite sight as the sun sets over the hills and reflects its golden light in the water surrounding the island.

Hoping to hear from someone soon, I send best wishes to every Monitor lover. —— Covinne La B.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I am representing the Monitor Boys Club in Oklahoma City. The boys in this club would be very glad if the Monitor Boys in other cities would write to us and tell us about their cities and also about the Monitor work, especially the boys of Boston, Massachusetts. There are boys in our club and we meet on the last Friday in every month. The boys enjoy selling the Monitor and spreading good news. —— Edwin H. R.

Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

It has been just ages since I wrote to the Monitor and I thought it was about time I wrote again to tell you how much I appreciate your putting me in touch with one of the most delightful and helpful correspondents I have. Will you please forward the inclosed letter? Perhaps you will then help me to two more friends.

Having now half passed my eighteenth year, I have finished high school and one year of college. I have been out of school a year now and have had a chance to appreciate (and incidentally, vice versa) just what school means.

During my last year some of the students from the art classes organized a Puppet Club. We made the puppet heads out of soap bars—carved out faces and hollowed out the center. The first finger goes into the hollow of the head, the thumb and second finger make the hands. The dresses are pinned to the heads and there are little mitten-like hands that the thumb and finger fit into. Hair is a simple matter of some yarn, or silk thread or even feathers. They are not at all conventional, often having pink, green or yellow faces with maybe green or blue or any other shade of hair. And it is really remarkable and often amusing what gestures you can make them do.

Some of the boys constructed a theater. We had many of different puppets and gave shows at different times. We had "Merely Margie" in a little black roadster; and "Nize Baby" —dog and everything; and a very classical-looking puppet who played on a banjo. She invariably breaks a string and causes much laughter in the audience and also behind the scenes where the real banjo is played. Now the club has graduated to real ingenious wooden marionettes.

One day when I was hard put to provide entertainment for my small nephew, I hit upon the idea of making him a couple of soap puppets, and have since entertained him successfully for hours. Well, you never can tell! Martha A.

[Martha's letter may provide ideas for other young aunts and older sisters.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Delpha W. (13), Orange, Calif.

Eleanor P. (14), East Orange, N. J.—Especially from Germany and France. Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Eloise K. (18), Richmond, Calif.—Interested in music, especially pipe organ.

Evelyn J. (16), Cleveland, Ohio—Interested in outdoor sports and collecting plants.

Eunice L. (16), Boynton, Fla.—Especially from foreign countries. Collecting stamps.

Ines L. (17), Pretoria, S. Africa.

Dolly C. (17).

Ursula M. (18), Schwerin (Mechlenburg) Germany.—Interested in books, music and swimming.

Betty H., Chicago, Ill.—Especially from girl attending Principia.

From Boys

Tom D. (14), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in music, stamps and outdoor sports.

Wilhelm M. (18), Hamburg, Germany.—Correspond in German, English, French, Spanish.

Over 20

Phyllis W., Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

Mrs. Hazel S., Los Angeles, Calif.—Correspond in English or Spanish.

Mrs. Madeline L., Oak Park, Ill.—For children as well as "over 20's." Interested in handicraft.

Olga B., Indianapolis, Ind.

Stephen D., Leeds, England. — Especially from America.

Mr. G. P., Munich, Germany.—From Englishmen and Americans. Interested in sports, business, and customs of foreign countries.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

The Adventures of Waddles

AS I WATCHED JIMMY GOSLING TRY TO TAKE OFF FROM THE GROUND AND FLY,
I HAD TO HIDE A SMILE WHICH HE WAS TOO MUCH OCCUPIED TO SEE.
WHEN JIMMY HAD A RECESS EARNED, TO DUCK POND JOYS WE BOTH ADJOURNED.
"AT PRESENT," I REMARKED TO HIM, "BE SATISFIED THAT YOU CAN SWIM."

A Whirlwind Basket

Made by Mission Indians of California

INDIAN girls sometimes excel in craft work, and one of their occupations is the weaving of beautiful baskets, such as Pa-li-wac makes. Her full, puffy cheeks were so admired by her people that they gave her this curious name, meaning "Puff Ball" (a fungus). She lives far off in the pale desert of southern California—the land of the Cahuilla Indians. Protected by the isolation of her tribe she is as gentle as the touch of a fairy's wand, as winning as a smile.

Although Puff Ball is young, her art is old. Her tribe cannot tell when it began, but as she has grown up among basket-making kinswomen, she has been given the secret of this craft. In the corner outside her lodge where her mother made baskets, she commenced early to busy her little fingers. The child liked to do the things her mother did, and the mother has a wide reputation in the tribe for her skill.

It was my habit to visit them at their work and on one occasion they told me the legend of the whirlwind. After they had finished Puff Ball added,

"It go on basket."

Some weeks later Pa-li-wac stood at my door; she had brought a message:

"Come to ne kish (my home)," she said eagerly.

Her smile is a command sweetened with charm and, of course, I went with her. There I found a whirlwind basket waiting for me. It was a work of art, the beauty of which filled me with inspiration.

The desert country offers Puff Ball a chance to gather the wild juncus robustus, a reed grass. These reeds she splits into three parts. The unattractive sections she separates from the choice bits and lays aside for the warp. For the woof she chooses and sorts the natural colors, yellows and reds, tans and greenish-grays, which appear along the stem of the juncus.

Then her mother takes the pale splinters for weaving the background, which is the part that represents the desert. The rich tans and greenish-grays she works in to form the decorative imitation of the whirlwind.

Just as these rotary windstorms often get their start by a turn around a stone, so these basket makers had begun with a bit of reed, dipped in native elder dye to blacken it. The inner spiral motion and central upward current of the vortex of air, laden with scarfs of sand, is marvelously reproduced by alternating darker and lighter curved spaces, all being drawn out in increasing breadth as they leave the central spot.

While I held my treasure, the mother told me that the whirlwind which it portrayed is the Cahuilla's emblem of progress, because of its

Puff Ball's Present

course onward and upward. The reversed motion suggests the destructive direction in which people sometimes bend their energies.

Throughout her childhood, Puff Ball has seen how majestically the desert shafts of wind and sand rise two and three thousand feet. She has felt the hot air of their rims brush past her cheeks. She indicated that I might draw the figure of the sand whirl on a piece of paper and stick it with a pin to my pencil rubber like a fireworks pinwheel. She took my pencil and showed me how to do it. Then, turning it backward, she pointed out how quickly the reversing of the elastic revolutions brought the sands down to the ground and ruined the whirlwind. Finally she turned the drawing the right way that I might see how it suggests a coursing to greater and greater heights.

"Au-so-ne! Au-so-ne," meaning, "very high, very high."

"To-vash," meaning, "up to heaven's dome of blue."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Mittens Are Excavated

"AND now won't thee please tell us about the mittens," prompted the Scribbler, as the Quaker Lady paused in her story of far-away and long-ago Indiana.

"Does thee mean the pink ones?" asked the narrator, a reminiscent sparkle in her gray eyes.

"Yes, the pink ones with the fancy cuffs. Do tell us all about them, please."

"There isn't really much to tell, thee knows, except that Sister Mary knit them for me and they were very pretty—plain pink hands with pink-and-white checked cuffs. They were my best mittens. For everyday I had plain undyed gray wool ones."

"Weren't the pink ones rather unusual, rather gay for a little Quaker maid of the sixties?"

"Why, no, not really. Thee sees how they matched my best winter bonnet in a way. It was dark green cashmere, lined with pink, and quilted in diamonds all over—face, cape, crown."

"Then thee didn't wear the stiff Quaker bonnet of tradition?"

"No. Mother always wore the so-called 'plain' bonnet, dress and shawl, but none of us children ever did that I can recall. We wore gray more than is customary with children of the present day, but often our dresses were of bright colors and quite modish in fashion. Sisters Mary and Libb had hoopskirts, as did many other young ladies of our meeting."

"I wonder what kind of a dress thee wore with thy pretty mittens?"

"I fancy it must have been a linsey-woolsey, made with a plain tight waist and full skirt. I remember having a red - and - green - and - blue plaid about that time. Another one was red-and-black check. Usually Sister Mary had one just like mine, and Baby Isaac as well."

"And did thee wear a shawl with thy costume?"

"No, I hardly think so. That was earlier than the vogue of the tiny plaid shoulder shawls. I must have worn the heavy brown coat with pockets that Sister Mary made for me. She studied tailoring, thee knows, after she finished at Friend's School."

"Pink mittens, pink-and-green bonnet, red-and-green-and-blue dress, brown coat," summarized the Scribbler. "And now it would be interesting to know just where this little rainbow maiden went in all her finery. She always went to meeting, of course?"

"Yes, I always went to meeting on First-day. The whole family did, driving the three miles in the dearborn. Mother was an Elder, and sat on the seat at the foot of the women's gallery, facing the congregation. That was in the old meeting-house, thee kn . where the men and women ha parate sides."

" s," mused the Scribbler, trying to visualize that now mythical time.

"At Fourthday Meeting joint services were held on the women's side," continued the Quaker Lady, "perhaps because fewer members attended, perhaps because the men's side was used as a schoolroom in winter. Sometimes, though not always, I went with Mother. Sometimes I went with her to Monthly Meeting or Quarterly Meeting at Old Blue River, the parent meeting, on the other side of town."

"And sometimes did thee go with her—just to town?"

"Yes, I went when it was time for my new copper-toed shoes, which were always made to order by the Main Street cobbler, as were those of all the rest of the family. There were no ready-mades then. Of course I dearly loved to go shopping with Mother and watch her select whole bolts of unbleached muslin, gingham, shirting, comforting and cotton batting with other supplies in keeping with the needs of a family of twelve. I remember once being allowed to choose a thimble for myself. And once the merchant gave me a cardboard box to keep my 'pretties' in."

"But was there no truly frivolous occasion, such as modern children know, for a little girl of the sixties?"

The Quaker Lady studied a moment. "There was the Torchlight Procession," she said with conviction.

"Tell us about it, please," urged the Scribbler.

"I wish I might," sighed the narrator. "I'd like to be able to put the darkness and novelty, the lights and music, the wonder and glamour of it into words, but I fear there are no words for it. My first night visit to town—it was gala or, as the boys would have said, bunkum. The town was strange and dreamlike in the shifting dark and light. The familiar Main Street, Courthouse, Square and stores were hardly to be recognized. The family, friends and acquaintances who passed in the shadowy throng were wholly unlike their daytime selves. While the Procession with its gay bands, riders and torchbearers was utterly thrilling, ineffable."

"Was it in the summer?"

"No, in the fall, after election—and quite chilly."

"Then I suppose thee wore thy best winter outfit and thy pretty pink mittens."

"Yes, I remember the mittens quite distinctly. They are clearer to me than many more important details that I should have noted, clearer than the Procession itself. Thee knows it was a rather fateful occasion for them."

"Oh, yes, thee lost them," recalled the Scribbler.

"Yes, I lost them—or rather, one of them," sighed the Quaker Lady.

"Does thee remember how it happened?"

"No, not at all—though I suppose I had been tooting a penny horn or firing firecrackers and grown careless as children will."

"Did thee say the whole family was there?"

"I didn't say—I couldn't truthfully—because I don't happen to remember. Yet I'm quite sure they must have been—all who were then at home. Curiously, I seem to see only Father with distinctness. Perhaps, as usual, he dominated the scene."

"He was that type, wasn't he?"

"Oh, very much so! A Black Abolitionist of the blackest dye, the neighbors called him. Naturally he was a staunch supporter of Lincoln or 'Abraham' as he was termed in Quaker parlance."

"Then it was a Lincoln celebration?"

"Yes, it must have been—though I am ashamed to say I can offer no proof beyond the fact that four years added to my age would have made me old enough to remember."

"Were none of the family in the Procession?"

"I couldn't truthfully say—they might well have been. In later years, they always took part in rallies and celebrations, sometimes riding forty miles on horseback to attend."

"And did the little rainbow girl wave her pink mittens and shout: 'Hurrah for Lincoln,' as she tooted her penny horn?"

"She is ashamed to say that she doesn't remember. She only knows that she lost her precious pink mitten."

F. H.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In the Collection of the Connecticut Agricultural College

Still Life: From a Painting by Henry Hensche

Merlin's Borough

Marlborough is a false-appearing place, unconsciously deceiving; but let it not take offense at this saying. It means only that, though having a quiet and Georgian look, it is in fact as venerable a town as any in England. Its founder (so they amuse themselves by saying) was Merlin; Marlborough being Merlin's borough. The mound in the Castle grounds belonged to him, and, indeed, its story is too old for knowledge. Savernake, that tapestried green antechamber to the town, is the forest where he should have wandered. Yet, with all this and more, Marlborough looks youthful, unhistorical and inexperienced.

It does not wear its history on its sleeve or surface; but it is there, hidden under the earth—the reminders of a people living before Briton or Celt, before the legendary Merlin or King Arthur. But, with this out of sight, Marlborough is comely and placid and very wise. How can it help being wise, with the great College at its gates? Or comely, set down in its green valley, with the green forest about it, and the blue English skies over it? It may be the long, wide High Street, almost like a square, which gives it a placid look. There is room for all that come, cattle or horse or motor car; there is no haste or lack of space. Marlborough waits now for its motor coaches, as it did for the horse coaches of the eighteenth century, and it has a welcome for them all.

It is in everything the kindliest of English towns, complete with its English inn, at which Lord Chatham stayed in 1767. It is written that he astounded everybody by the multitude of his servants, for his livery pervaded the entire town, till it was discovered that he had insisted that it be donned by every man in the place. Those were great days for Marlborough, bustling, busy days which did not at all disturb its inward calm and dignity. Then, when My Lord moved on to Bath, it fell upon quietness again, till the next coach came. May the motor coaches of the twentieth century never ruffle that sweet peace, but be deserving of the welcome which Marlborough has always given to the traveler!

Reverie

I close my eyes. I do not see
The bustling, city streets;
Nor hear the sounds of passing cars,
The shuffling, hurried feet—
But rather to my eye there comes
A scene that hurry quells—
Yellow butterflies that sway
Near Canterbury bells;
The hum of riveters becomes
A swarm of droning bees,
It seems I hear a cardinal's song,
And murmuring winds in trees.
The hurried, bustling city street
I never see at all—
But hollyhocks that primly stand
Along a whitewashed wall.

CHARLOTTE CHAMPENOIS.

John Galsworthy and His Point of View

He is a philosopher and a poet, a mystic poet, yet the most precise and systematic of realists. I write this last word without any idea of labelling him as belonging to a school. I am not thinking of his manner, but of the object of his art, determined by his own point of view. It is that of all great artists possessed by the desire to seize and express complete reality, not only that which ordinary eyes perceive, but the deeper spiritual reality, the mystery of which haunts them, the power or the idea they divine beneath the appearance of a being or a thing, and try to reveal to us by their interpretation of that appearance. . . .

Hence the general tone of his work. Although inspired by a faith and instinct with love and pity, it has all the calm, all the precise and deliberate serenity, of pure observation. No great English novelist of our times has shown so little of himself in his books. We find in them nothing akin to Dickens' outbursts of high spirits or emotion, to George Eliot's discursive sermonising, to Meredith's fantasies, or to the lyric ardour, the sudden tension of energy, the lightning flashes of Kipling. Nothing but a series of quiet little touches by an unerring touch, each amazingly expressive, complementary to all the others, helping to suggest the relation of a certain face, certain bodily habits, a certain physiology, to certain rhythms of will, thought and feeling. When this degree of realisation is reached, intuitive imagination can dispense with the plot of the novel. The creator of the Forsytes can use the painter's privilege and restrict himself to the study of a figure.

As long as it is significant and individual, . . . as long as vitality is suggested alike in the colour of the eyes, the lustre or eclipse of the look, the pallor or flush of the complexion, the energy, languor or serenity of the expression, the indolence or the decision of the attitude, the artist is certain to interest us, especially when beneath these individual characteristics, a specific element is revealed, the mark of a particular culture, the parti pris of a particular civilisation. Mr. Galsworthy has written books which are not mere collections of elaborate portraits, but which tell us all there is to know about contemporary English types.—ANDRE CHEVRILLON, in "Three Studies in English Literature."

Portrait of a Gentleman

"Bruce, come here. HERE!" Too sanguine, perhaps, our hope of bringing a water-loving spaniel home with a dry skin. Cunningly had we lured him by pond and ditch, much as one might a woman past a smart milliner's shop. Yet, as usually happened, there he was at the last, only his little black head visible above the surface of some slime-covered pond. More, to disobedience he was adding dissemblance. "You SAID have a swim, master, didn't you? Of course its dreadfully cold and wet, but you DID say——"

What other reply is possible at that stage, I ask you, than an indulgent: "Well, I suppose I did," and the further weakness of a ball thrown into the middle for an eager, expectant little body to dash gratefully after.

This question of dashing after things, though. For him who will the panoply and expense of—well, what we mean to say is that we achieve all the fun of the fair without anyone being a penny the worse.

For instance, "Chirp, chirp," from the top of yonder tree. "Wuf, wuf," replies Bruce, dashing excitedly off in a totally opposite direction. "Come down and have a game, you rascal," in answer to which a minute thing on wings emerges from yet elsewhere. Bruce in wild pursuit, they arrive at a large twisted thorn tree, his gallant attempts to climb which are attended with such alarming success as to demand precarious and immediate rescue. On which a large blackbird flies off scolding and the game recommences. All this has the advantage of a maximum of, may we say, slimmaking exercise on Bruce's part, a minimum of effort on that of his owner, and an afternoon's free fun for our feathered friends and others who, I hold, enter as joyously into the spirit of it all as anyone.

So much so that, returning from our afternoon ramble in Richmond Park, we once perpetrated the following:

All the rabbits in Richmond Park
Wiggle their ears when they hear him bark,
Wriggle their noses and say "Hurray,
Bruce is coming to play today."

All the squirrels and all the deer
Gather together from far and near;
"Fellows, what do you think," they say,
"Bruce is coming our way today."

Somewhere or other, his head hung far
Out of the window, there speeds a car.
"Step on it, master," his brief remark.
"I've a date with the squirrels in Richmond Park."

Much to my anxiety, this somewhat optimistic point-of-view seemed borne out one day when a small herd of deer persisted in following Bruce inquisitively around. Happily, he was in one of his angelic moods.

"What, chase deer? Oh, dear no! Such lovely creatures, aren't they?"

And, when we later passed a large buck, standing motionless and erect, the fuzz still on his beautiful new antlers, one felt that even Bruce must concede to such nobility and grace the happy freedom of brake and sward.

Be that as it may, coming upon a Park Keeper on our way out, we could not resist enquiring: "What would you do if you were to catch my little dog chasing your deer?"

"Well, begging your pardon, Sir—" he commenced, but I cut him short.

"Exactly, well, some of your deer have been chasing my little dog and I'll trouble you to take the name and address of that little fellow over there, please. Bruce, where are you, BRUCE!"

But too late.

"Here I am," comes anxiously back from the middle of an adjacent pond. "You did say——"

Politics

We move, the wheel must always move,
Nor always on the plain,
And if we move to such a goal
As Wisdom hopes to gain,
Then you that drive, and know your craft,
Will firmly hold the rein,
Nor lend an ear to random cries,
Or you may drive in vain;
For some cry "Quick" and some cry "Slow,"
But, while the hills remain,
Up hill "Too-slow" will need the whip,
Down hill "Too-quick" the chain.

—TENNYSON. Poems.

AN INTERESTING group of objects, skillfully painted, is this Still Life by Henry Hensche, one of the younger of the Provincetown painters whose work is steadily winning more prominence. A native of Chicago, Mr. Hensche first studied in that city and later at the National Academy of Design in New York City. But the strongest influence in his career, and that which determined the future bent of his work, was exerted by the teaching of the late Charles W. Hawthorne, at the Cape Cod School of Art. After working for some years under Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. Hensche became associated with him as assistant. His work exemplifies the thoroughly praiseworthy characteristics of that school, whose paramount teaching is that form and draftsmanship in painting are attained through the correct perception and representation of color relationships.

The Still Life, reproduced above, shows the work of this school at its best. Beauty is achieved without the sacrifice of solidity or strength; the color is rich and sparkling without being crude; and skillful draftsmanship is allied to a fine perception and reproduction of surfaces and textures. The canvas represents a group of household objects, pleasingly arranged on a rich blue green material where a shaft of light from an unseen window strikes them. The brass jar is a glowing and masterly rendition of metal; the earthenware pitcher in the background lends depth and spaciousness to the whole. The canvas was exhibited last summer, on its completion, at the Annual Exhibition of the Provincetown Art Association, where it was purchased for the permanent collection of the Connecticut Agricultural College.

The Sunday Tram

The tram, when it stopped to admit Granny and her party, was seen to be full of old ladies and gentlemen, all likewise on their way to church. . . .

The tram seemed quite different on a Sunday. It was, in fact, the same tram: this Dermot proved to his own satisfaction, by the number: but it, too, seemed transformed by Sunday airs. Probably it was the costume of the travellers, the scent of lavender and leather gloves, defeating the tram's week-day smell, making it for the moment a long drawing-room, an inconvenient salon, where the graces of intercourse were cramped by distance, posture, and the solemnity due to the occasion. Courtly old gentlemen, sitting with their knees wide apart, their hands clasped on the upright walking stick between them, might incline stiffly quarter right, and enquire after the health of "Mrs. Conroy, ma'am": but even that courtesy cost them a painful constriction of the neck. Mercifully, the period of waiting was short. The conductor had barely time to take their pennies when they were at the church. Then, he might rest from the exertion, for twenty old ladies and gentlemen in their Sunday clothes were not to be hustled off a tram in the year nineteen hundred and one. When the tram had well and truly stopped, the churchgoers would arise, stiffly, and with some parade of mutual assistance. Next came a polite mutual surrender of precedence, causing, in the narrow gangway, almost as great difficulty as a panic. Only one person could alight from the tram at a time, and all the ladies got down backwards—while to such old gentlemen as had already achieved the conductor's platform was presented the distressing alternative of remaining where they were, in everybody's way, or of getting off before a lady. It all required two minutes, if not three: and the conductor, child of his age and clime, stood in the road, helping the ladies in all friendliness and respect, by the guidance of his arm or the official assurance of his person and uniform; confirming Christian ratepayers in their belief that all was well, and that the tram, marvel of an enlightened age, yet creature of their needs, would not proceed until the last of them had been safely deposited in the road.—L. A. G. STRONG, in "The Garden."

Responsibility

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A HUMAN tendency is to assume, through either a feeling of duty or a mistaken sense of love, another's responsibility. It has been said that the world consists of "shoulders" and "leaners," the former being the strong and dependable, and the latter the weak and dependent. Some of us may have gloried in the ability to protect and provide for a loved one, and proffered such a willing shoulder that, all unsuspected, a growing dependence on the part of the object of our care has resulted in a subtle encroachment on our joy and spontaneity and in an apparent weakness in the armor of the dear one. Unwillingly, we may have rendered him more susceptible to the evils from which we would shield him. Many of us, too, have been the victims of a false sense of unselfishness when allowing another to depend upon the spiritual oil in our lamps. Thus he would gain only the good meagerly sifted through one channel, instead of learning to turn his thought to the limitless supply constantly flowing directly from God, infinite good, to each of His beloved children.

To the one burdened with this false sense of responsibility for another, Christian Science brings blessed relief and a practical assurance of God's omnipresence, with all of the good which that omnipresence includes. The very first glimpse of this Science of Christianity bears a promise that has lightened many a weary one with his first ray of hope, for the first sentence in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, reads (p. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, today is big with blessings."

Human sense seems busy trying to deceive us into either wearing or bestowing on another the label of self-righteousness or self-condemnation. To believe in a personal goodness, not derived from God, and not available to others, would cast a shadow between the one in need of help and his own constant source of all good, God. Jesus' rebuke, "Why callest thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God," is a reminder to us to ascribe to God all power and glory, and to remember that His gifts are universal, impartial, and available to all. The Christian Scientist, in the solution of any problem, realizes that the necessary ability comes directly from God, the source of all good, and is grateful for his part of bearing witness to God's presence and power. This understanding gives the student unlimited resources upon which to rely and precludes self-righteousness.

A hint of the impersonal nature of evil may be found in the book of Job where, in answer to the challenge, "Whence comest thou?" Satan, evil, replies, "From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it." It is as if evil admitted that it had no origin, foundation, or abiding place and was in fact nothing but a nebulous, unattached, self-conceived claim to existence—a claim which Christian Science shows us how to prove invalid and inoperative. In thus tracing evil to its alleged source—nowhere—the human mind is freed from much of its fear of evil masquerading as persons. This clears the mist to disclose good right where evil claims to be rampant.

The understanding that Christian Science gives us of God as Father-Mother helps the human parent to gain a growing faith in God's protection and love for His children. This faith grows into a quietly assured understanding. Children brought up in this environment are joyous, unselfish, and dependable. As their thought is gently guided towards their Father-Mother, God, they learn to claim their direct relationship with God, and to take their own spiritual footsteps, instead of continually relying on their human parents. This is in fulfillment of what we read on page 37 of Science and Health, "It is possible,—yea, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man, and woman,—to follow in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness."

We have a right responsibility, and it grows clear to the earnest searcher. It is summed up by the prophet Micah in the words, "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" A study of these words with the light thrown upon them by Christian Science will bring peace and joy into the heart and life of every right thinker.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Verantwortlichkeit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DIE Menschen sind geneigt, entweder aus Pflichtgefühl oder aus falscher Liebe die Verantwortung eines andern zu übernehmen. Es ist schon gesagt worden, die Welt bestehe aus „Stützern" und „Gestützten", und man hat zu jenen die Starken und Zuverlässigen, zu diesen die Schwachen und Abhängigen gerechnet. Manche von uns sind wohl auf die Fähigkeit, jemand, den sie lieben, zu beschützen und für ihn zu sorgen, stolz gewesen und haben ihm eine solch bereitwillige Stütze gewährt, daß eine zunehmende Abhängigkeit auf seiten des Gegenstandes ihrer Fürsorge zu einer ganz unerwarteten und listigen Beeinträchtigung ihrer Freude und Unmittelbarkeit und zu offenkundiger Schwäche in der Ausrüstung des Geliebten geführt hat. Ohne zu wollen, haben sie ihn wohl gar für die Übel, vor denen sie ihn bewahren wollten, empfänglicher gemacht. Viele von uns sind auch schon das Opfer falscher Auffassung von Selbstlosigkeit gewesen, als sie einen andern sich auf das geistige Öl in ihren Lampen verlassen ließen. Auf diese Art pflegte er das Gute nur dürftig durch einen Kanal gefiltert zu erlangen, anstatt sein Denken auf die von Gott, dem unendlich Guten, jedem Seiner geliebten Kinder beständig zufließende unbegrenzte Versorgung zu richten.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bringt dem mit dieser falschen Auffassung von Verantwortlichkeit Belasteten gesegnete Erleichterung und eine praktische Versicherung der Allgegenwart Gottes mit allem Guten, das diese Allgegenwart in sich schließt. Schon der allererste Schimmer von dieser Wissenschaft des Christentums trägt eine Verheißung in sich, die manchen Ermatteten mit seinem ersten Hoffnungsstrahl erleuchtet hat; denn der erste Satz des Vorworts zu „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy lautet (S. 1): „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen".

Der menschliche Sinn scheint sich sehr anzustrengen, uns zu verleiten, daß wir das Schild der Selbstgerechtigkeit oder der Selbstverdammung entweder selber tragen oder anderen anhängen. An eine nicht von Gott stammende und anderen nicht zur Verfügung stehende persönliche Güte glauben, würde zwischen den Hilfsbedürftigen und seine nie versiegende Quelle alles Guten, Gottes, einen Schatten werfen. Jesu Zurechtweisung: „Was heißest du mich gut? Niemand ist gut denn der einige Gott" mahnt uns, alle Macht und Herrlichkeit Gott zuzuschreiben und eingedenk zu sein, daß Seine Gaben allumfassend, unparteiisch und jedermann zugänglich sind. Der Christliche Wissenschafter ist sich bei der Lösung jeder Aufgabe bewußt, daß die notwendige Fähigkeit unmittelbar von Gott, der Quelle alles Guten, kommt, und ist dankbar, daß er zur Bezeugung der Gegenwart und Macht Gottes beitragen kann. Dieses Verständnis versieht den Schüler mit unbegrenzten Hilfsmitteln, auf die er sich verlassen kann, und schließt Selbstgerechtigkeit aus.

Einen Hinweis auf die unpersönliche Art des Bösen finden wir im Buche Hiob, wo der Satan, das Böse, als Antwort auf die Herausforderung: „Wo kommst du her?" erwidert: „Ich habe das Land umher durchzogen". Dies klingt, als ob das Böse zugebe, daß es keinen Ursprung, keine Grundlage oder Wohnstätte habe und tatsächlich nur ein nebelhafter, nicht in Betracht kommender, eingebildeter Anspruch auf Dasein sei,—ein Anspruch, dessen Nichtigkeit und Unwirksamkeit wir durch die Christliche Wissenschaft beweisen können. Durch Zurückverfolgen des Bösen zu seiner angeblichen—nirgends zu findenden—Quelle wird der menschliche Sinn von einem großen Teil seiner Furcht vor dem in Personen sich kleidenden Bösen befreit. Dies vertreibt den Nebel und enthüllt das Gute gerade dort, wo das Böse überhandzunehmen beansprucht.

Das Verständnis, das wir durch die Christliche Wissenschaft von Gott als Vater-Mutter erlangen, verhilft den menschlichen Eltern zu immer mehr Vertrauen auf Gottes Beschützung Seiner Kinder und Seiner Liebe zu ihnen. Dieses Vertrauen wächst zu einem ruhig-zuversichtlichen Verständnis heran. In solcher Umgebung erzogene Kinder sind fröhlich, selbstlos und zuverlässig. Dadurch, daß ihr Denken ihrem Vater-Mutter, Gott, sanft entgegengeführt wird, lernen sie ihre unmittelbare Verwandtschaft mit Gott beanspruchen und selber ihre geistigen Schritte tun, anstatt sich beständig auf ihre menschlichen Eltern zu verlassen. Dies ist die Erfüllung dessen, was wir auf Seite 37 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen: „Es ist möglich, ja es ist die Pflicht und das Vorrecht eines jeden Kindes, Mannes und Weibes, dem Beispiel des Meisters durch die Demonstration der Wahrheit und des Lebens, der Gesundheit und der Heiligkeit, in einem gewissen Grade zu folgen".

Wir haben eine rechte Verantwortung, die dem ernsten Sucher klar wird. Der Prophet Micha faßt sie zusammen mit den Worten: „Es ist dir gesagt, Mensch, was der Herr von dir fordert, nämlich Gottes Wort halten und Liebe üben und demütig sein vor deinem Gott". Jeder Rechtdenkende, der sich mit diesen Worten in dem Lichte, das die Christliche Wissenschaft auf sie wirft, befaßt, wird im Herzen und im Leben Frieden und Freude erlangen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Edinburgh Castle

(Through an Easterly Haar)

The wondrous majesty and power
Of jagged rock and carven tower
—Though centuries have passed,
Stand glorious in our Northern light
In evening shade; or morning bright
In warmth, or wintry blast.

But, as today I watched the view;
And praised your steadfastness anew,
Suddenly changed the scene!
Down, with the East wind came the haar
And shut you from my sight! As far
As if you ne'er had been!

Yet, though the mists obscure your face
Who could forget the strength and grace
That nothing may assail.
Across the valley there you rise
Unchanged to understanding eyes
Which penetrate the veil.

When kindlier skies, and balmier air
Reveal again your outline fair
From just beyond our gaze,
A silent lesson lifts the thought
—A greater trustfulness is brought
To meet the common days.

That good — its steadfastness and grace—
Stand beauteous, with unchanging face
Whatever would obscure.
In silent majesty and power
It stands, like unmoved rock and tower,
Unalterable, sure!

JOHN WHITE.

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STOCK MARKET LOWER AFTER FAIR RECOVERY

Steel Shares Easier—Rails Are Weak—'Nickel Plate' Tumbles 10 Points

NEW YORK, July 30, (AP)—Stocks turned heavy in the late trading today after making moderate advances earlier in the afternoon. U. S. Steel and American Can which had risen a point, virtually lost their gains and Bethlehem reacted under the previous close.

J. I. Case and "Nickel Plate" were particularly soft. Issues off about one included American Telephone, Allied Chemical and North American. The market was dull all day, awaiting the Bethlehem earnings statement and dividend action.

Rails were conspicuously heavy in the first hour, and steel shares eased a little further, but a gradual upturn then set in, and had erased most of the losses by midday. During the afternoon, moderate gains were registered here and there. Bonds, however, were somewhat heavy, particularly the rail liens.

Chrysler, which has reflected powerful pool activity whenever market conditions have favored of late, was pushed up 2 points to close to the year's high. Du Pont and Eastman rose as much, and gains of a point or so were shown in Westinghouse, Consolidated Gas, Chesapeake & Ohio, Best and Penney.

"Nickel Plate" Weak

"Nickel Plate" was again a weak feature in the rails, tumbling 10 points. Erie 2d preferred dropped 6. There were numerous losses of a point or 2 in the carriers, some of which were regained. Bethlehem and United States Steel each lost a point, then recovered.

Jacking up of the Bank of England rate from 3½ to 4½ per cent, on top of last week's advance from 2½ to 3½, had not been expected generally, in view of the checking of the flow of gold to France. Nevertheless, it was an aggressive move which bankers here were inclined to applaud.

Wall Street was less interested in the dividend and earnings announcement of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation after the close of the market than it was in U. S. Steel's quarterly meeting Tuesday. A sharp reduction in the $4 annual rate was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Wall Street recognizes that adverse dividend news is by no means out of the way. Omission of Barnsdall's dividend caused no surprise, and further slashing of oil company disbursements is expected. Further railway cuts are also being forecast.

The local money market was easier, with call money offered outside at 1 per cent for the first time in several days.

Sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Bonds Somewhat Lower

Led by railroad obligations the bond market declined irregularly today, as trading continued moderate.

Foreign obligations were the most active group, and most of them sold off, although the declines in many instances were smaller than usual. Loans of the United States Government were dull with an easy tone.

Public utility issues had a firmer tone than other domestic corporate bonds. Industrial obligations sustained narrow losses as a rule.

Stock privilege obligations moved back and forth on a moderate turnover and without a definite trend in sympathy with the fluctuations of the corresponding stocks.

STANDARD BRANDS EARNINGS LARGER IN JUNE QUARTER

NEW YORK, July 30—Standard Brands Inc., and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $4,406,379 after expenses, minority interest and federal taxes, but before profit and loss items, equal, after preferred dividends, to 33 cents a share on the 12,644,002 shares of common, compared with $4,054,588, or 30 cents a share on 12,644,002 shares, in the preceding quarter and $4,211,692, or 31 cents a share on 12,-643,298 shares, in the June quarter of 1930.

June quarter earnings include operations of German and South African subsidiaries of Royal Baking Powder Company for three months ended April 30, and their English subsidiaries for three months ended May 31, 1931.

For six months ended June 30, 1931, net profit was $8,460,968 before profit and loss items, equal after preferred dividends, to 63 cents a share on 12,-644,002 common shares, compared with $7,707,918, or 57 cents a share on 12,643,298 common shares, in the first half of 1930.

Six months' earnings included operations of German and South African subsidiaries of Royal Baking Powder Company for six months ended April 30, 1931 and their English subsidiaries for five months ended May 31, 1931. In 1930 six months earnings to June 30, 1930 of English subsidiaries were included.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY

American Ice Company and subsidiary report for the quarter ended June 30, net profit of $771,283, after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred, to 91 cents a share on 600,000 no-par shares of common. This compares with net profit in the preceding quarter of $48,086, equal to 33 cents a share on 180,000 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock and net profit in June quarter 1930 of $1,037,228, equal after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $1.35 a share on the common. For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $819,338, after charges and taxes, equal, after preferred dividend requirements, to 62 cents a share on the common, compared with $1,186,528, or $1.09 a common share, in the first half of 1930.

ENDICOTT JOHNSON CORP.

Endicott Johnson Corp. reports for the six months ended July 3 net of $1,333,753 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to $2.51 a share (par $50) on 405,300 shares of common, compared with $1,223,226, or $2.19 a share on the common, for the six months ended July 5, 1930.

OIL BURNER ORGANIZATION

The Winslow Boiler & Engineering Company of Chicago has been acquired by Kleen Heet, Inc., a new corporation, according to an announcement by J. H. Hirsch, president of the Automatic Burner Corporation of Chicago, who also assumes the presidency of Kleen Heet, Inc. Mr. Hirsch states that the entire personnel, factory, distribution and service facilities of the Winslow organization will be kept intact.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 30	Last July 29
14½	3½		Abitibi Pow & P	800	4	3	4	4
23½	11¼	1	Adams Express	3200	14½	13	14	14½
33¾	23¼	3	Adams Mills	300	25½	25½	25½	
11¾	4		Advance Rumely	100	5	5	5	5½
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	1200	78¼	74¼	74¼	75¼
26½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	2900	15	14¼	14¼	15
5¾	1½		Allegheny Corp	1800	2	1¾	2	2
68¼	20½	5½	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	25	23	23	
35¼	14	5½	Alleghany pf xw	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	
19	15	5½	Allegh pf ww XL	200	18½	17	17	
152¾	103¾	6§	Allied Chem	3200	111½	109¾	110¾	110¾
139	121½	9	Allied Chem pf	100	135	135	135	
49¾	19¾	3	Allis Chalmers	100	34¼	34	34	34½
29¾	11¾		Am Ag Ch Del	300	15	13	13	
69¾	34¾	3†	Am Bank Note	300	38½	38	38	38
17¾	6		Am Best Sug pf	400	10	10	10	
38	35¾	3.40	Am Brake S&F	200	38	38	38	
129¾	92¼	6†	Am Can	46700	95¾	93	94¾	94
14	14	1	Am Car & Fdry	100	17½	17½	17½	
48¾	38¼	3†	Am Chicle	1100	43	43	43	43¼
33½	18½		Am European	100	20	20	20	
81¾	21¾		Am & For Pow	9700	27¾	26¾	27½	28¾
66	9¾	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	7½	7½	7½	
31¾	18¼	3	Am Ice	400	18	20¼	20¼	
36	9¼		Am International	1300	14	13	13½	13¾
84¾	69	7	Am Loco pf	300	70¾	70¾	70¾	
102	88	8	Am P&L 6% pf	300	90	89¾	89¾	89¾
98	78¼	5	Am P&L pf xtra	200	82¾	82¾	82¾	83¼
21¾	11¾	.60	Am Radiator	900	13	12¾	13	13¼
37¾	15½		Am Rolling Mill	700	20¼	19½	20¼	19¾
66	48	3	Am Safety Razor	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
52½	24¾	2	Am Smelt & Ref	900	31½	30½	30½	30¾
134½	117½	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	130¾	130¾	130¾	132¼
9½	1		Am Solvents & C	900	1¼	1	1	1
31¾	11¼	1	Am Steel Fdries	600	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
113	100½	7	Am Steel F pf	30	104	104	104	104
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	200	54	54	54	
201¾	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	21000	172	169¾	171¾	171¾
103	55	8	Am Type Finders	100	55	55	55	
80¾	40¾	3	Am Wat Wks	500	49	47	48	48
11½	5¼		Am Woolen	5200	9¼	8¾	9	9¼
39½	20¾		Am Woolen pf	10600	40	37	39¾	39¾
8¾	3¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	5	5	5	
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	5400	25¼	24¼	25	24¾
26½	20	1	Anaconda Wire	100	30½	30¼	30¼	
4½	1½		Armour Ill A	400	2	2	2	1¾
2½	1		Armour Ill B	1000	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
47	10½		Armour Ill pf	100	14	14	14	14
8	3¾		Arnold Constable	300	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
40½	13½	1	Art Metal Const	100	13½	13½	13½	
28¾	5¾		Asso Apparel Ind	400	7½	6½	6¾	7¾
203¾	132¾	10	Atchison T &SF	1800	156	151	156	153¾
53½	39	5	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	39	39	39	
23¾	11¾	1	Atl Refining	600	15	14¾	15	15
2½	1		Auto Sales	100	1½	1½	1¾	1¾
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	7200	146¼	139¼	142	139
6¼	3		Aviation Corp Del	900	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾

—B—

27⅞	9½		Baldwin Loco	500	12¼	12	12¼	13¼
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	2500	50	49	49¼	49⅞
14½	5¾		Barnsdall A	5300	8¼	7½	7¾	8½
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	58½	58½	58½	58½
28½	13¾	2	Bendix Aviation	4100	20¾	19¾	20¼	20¼
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	300	36½	35	36¼	36¼
70¾	34¼	4	Bethlehem Steel	7500	36½	34½	35¼	35¾
123⅞	96¾	7	Beth Steel pf	300	103¼	103¼	103¼	105
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1000	36	34½	34¾	35
3	1		Booth Fisheries	100	1½	1½	1½	
76½	47	3†	Borden	6400	55¾	55¼	55¾	55¾
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	800	19¾	19¼	19¼	19
7¾	1¼		Botany Mills A pf	200	2	2	2	2¾
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	7900	13¾	13	13¾	13
5¼	2		Brockway	900	2¼	2½	2½	
89¾	53¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	400	58½	58½	58½	58¾
94¼	85¾	4	Brooklyn N T pf	500	91¾	91¾	91¾	92¼
129¾	99	8	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	109	108	109	109½
118¾	117½	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	
9½	3		Bruns Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
34¾	20½	2½	Bucyrus E ev pf	100	20½	20¼	20½	19¾
5⅝	2½		Budd Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
50	35		Budd Mfg pf	10	90	90	90	
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
23	8½		Bullard	200	10¾	10¼	10¼	
15¾	8½	1½	Bulova Watch	100	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8¾
32¼	19¼	1	Burroughs Add	700	22	21¼	21¾	22
113	93¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	102¾	101¾	101¾	
60¾	23¾		Byers	1600	38¾	27¼	38¼	38

—C—

53	20½	2	Calif Packing	600	23	22½	22½	23¼
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell W&C	300	12	11¾	12	11½
43¾	23½		Calumet & Ariz	100	38	38	38	
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	400	38	37⅜	37¾	38
45¾	24¾	1¼	Canadian Pacific	4200	25¾	24¾	25⅜	25¾
25	17½	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	
16	9½		Capital Admin	1200	14	14	14	
36⅜	29,	3	Capital Admin pf	300	35½	35	35	
102	93¾	5	Caro C&O st	20	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	98
131½	59½	6	Case Threshg	23400	84¾	80¾	80¾	85½
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	300	23¾	23¼	23¼	23½
24⅞	17⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	400	23	22	23	22½
6¼	2½		Century Ribbon	400	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾
30½	7	1½	Cerro de Pasco	400	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾
23¼	7		Checker Cab Mfg	200	8	7¾	8	7¾
54⅛	27½	3	Chesapeake Corp	1600	36¼	35½	35¾	36
48½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	4800	36	35	35	35
3¾	½		Chi & Alton	200	½	½	½	½
27½	15¾		Chi & Gt W pf	1000	25¼	25	25	25
8⅞	3½		Chi Mil & StP	400	5	5	5	
15½	6½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	8	8	8	8¼
35	15½		Chi Pneu T pf	100	19½	19½	19½	19¼
65½	22½	4	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	37½	36½	37	37
101	80	7	Chi R I & P 7%	100	71¼	71¼	71¼	
25¾	14¼		Childs Company	400	14½	14¼	14¼	15
25⅝	12½	1	Chrysler	115300	25¼	23¼	25	23¼
90	77½	6½	City Ice & F pf	2	80	80	80	81
4¾	2		City Stores	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
22⅞	6¾	2	Clark Equipment	200	14½	14½	14½	
53½	30½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52	52	52	52
17⅞	8		Collins & Aikman	300	13¼	12¾	13¾	12¾
45⅝	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	2300	29⅝	28¾	28¾	29
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	100	104¼	104¼	104¼	103¼
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	800	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
111⅝	55	5†	Columbian Carb	1700	67¾	66¼	67½	67½
16⅝	6	.56	Columbia Graph	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	200	16	16	16	16
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	10	25	25	25	25
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	23¼	23¼	23¼	
21½	10⅜	1	Comm Solvents	7800	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
12	6⅞	.40	Comwith & So	2200	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
100⅜	90	6	Comwith & S pf	200	96½	96⅜	96½	96
34¼	30	2	Conde Nast Pub	200	30	30	30	
13½	6¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	13	12¼	12½	12¼
15	3¾		Consol Film Ind	100	7¾	7½	7½	7½
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	100	14	14	14	14
109⅝	82¼	4	Consol Gas	6300	92	90	91¼	91½
107	101⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	100	106¼	106¼	106¼	
15⅞	11½	1	Consol Laundries	100	13	13	13	12½
1¾			Consol Textile	13000	1	1	1	1
30	9½		Cont Baking A	100	12⅜	12¾	12¾	12¼
3¾	1¼		Cont Baking B	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	200	55¾	55¾	55¾	
62¾	21½	2½	Cont Can	3000	45¾	43¾	43¾	48¼
16⅞	8¼	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	9½	9½	9½	
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	300	39½	38¾	38¾	
4½	2¼		Cont Motors	400	2½	2⅜	2½	
13	5		Cont Oil	1100	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8½
12	3½		Cont Shares	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
86⅜	55¾	3§	Corn Products	1300	66	65	66	66⅜
18	6¼		Coty	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
34¼	26½	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	28	28	28	
10⅜	12¼		Cren Carpet	100	15	15	15	15½
8¾	4½		Crosley Radio	300	5	5	5	
63	36⅜		Crucible Steel	1100	39½	38½	39½	39¾
8¾	2¼		Cuban Am Sug	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
3⅞	1¾		Cuban Cane Pr	500	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
1½	¼		Cuban Dom S	3500	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
100	69	4	Curtis Publishing	800	70	70	70	70
5⅞	2¼		Curtis-Wright	800	3¼	3	3	3
107	95	8	Cushman 8%	10	100	100	100	100

—D—

23	9⅝		Davison Chem	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	11
22	19¾	1.40	Deere & Co pf	200	20	20	20	
102	45¼	4	Del Lack & W	500	54½	53¼	53¼	54
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	500	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18⅝
27⅞	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27½
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½
24	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	22	22	22	23¼
107	71	4†	Du Pont de Nem	6100	87	84¼	86½	84⅛

—E—

185¾	118	5§	Eatman Kodak	2200	138¾	136	138	136¾
74⅝	34½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	1300	40	38¾	40	39
4½	2		Elec Bond	200	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
9⅞	7¾		Elect & Mis wi	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
60¾	30½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	4100	37¼	36½	36¾	36½
108½	92⅝	7	Elec Pow&L pf	400	99¾	99¼	99¼	
56	41½	5	Elec Storage Battery	100	52	54	54	53½
6	1		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1¼	1	1	1
35⅝	27	2½	Equitable Off Sig	300	28	28	28	28¼
39¾	13½		Erie RR	900	19¾	19¾	19¾	
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	400	31¾	31½	31½	
40½	17½	4	Erie RR 2pf	100	20	20	20	

—F—

15½	4¼		Fed Screw W	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
30	11¼	2.40	Fed Water Serv	200	14⅞	13¾	14⅞	14½
56¼	36¼	2.60	Fidelity Ph F In	100	43	43	43	43¾
9	6¾	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
59	41	2½	First Nat Stores	300	57	56¼	57½	58½
⅞	⅜		Fisk Rubber	3500	½	½	½	½
64½	21½	2	Foster-Wheeler	1000	24¼	23½	23½	24¼
32½	20½	.80	Fourth Nat Inv	400	27	26¾	26¾	27¾
38¾	11¾	2½	Fox Film A	2000	15¾	15	15¾	15¾

—G—

7⅞	4½		GenAm Inv	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
73½	52⅝	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	58½	58¼	58⅞	59¼
47	15¼	3	Gen Asphalt pf	1300	19½	18¾	19½	20
9⅞	5		Gen Bronze	200	8¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
25½	7		Gen Cable A	100	13½	13¼	13½	
65	27½		Gen Cable pf	20	35¼	35	35¼	35½
84¾	46	1.60	Gen Electric	11600	40¾	39¼	40	39¾
56	43	3	Gen Foods	800	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¾
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	4	.30	Gen Gas & E B	200	5	5	5	
50	35	3	Gen Mills	400	38½	38	38½	38½
48	31½	3	Gen Motors	16000	37¼	36½	37¼	36¾
76	50½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	64½	64½	64½	
9½	3¾		Gen Realty	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
74½	32	6	Gen Realty pf ww	600	33	32	33	
57¾	39	3	Gen Refractories	400	33½	33½	33½	34
15½	3⅜		Gen Thea Equip	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
38¾	18½		Gillette Saf Raz	1700	21¾	20¾	21⅝	21
76⅛	62¾	6	Gillette S R pf	400	71¼	70	71¼	
16½	7¾		Gilsden	200	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝
78	48	7	Glidden pf	50	80	77	77	76
9¼	4		Gobel (Adolf)	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	1000	27⅞	26¾	27¾	27½
20½	8¼		Goodrich	400	12¾	11¾	11¾	12½
52¾	30¾	3	Goodyear	300	40¾	40	40	39½
91	71	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	84¼	84½	84½	84¼
6½	3¼		Graham Paige	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
22⅝	10	1	Granby	200	13	12¼	13	
18⅞	10⅝		Grand Union	400	15½	14¾	15½	14¾
29¾	18⅞	2	Granite City Stl	300	19¼	19	19	20
39¾	34¾	1	Grant (WT)	800	37	36¾	36¾	37
69¾	43¼	4	Great Nor pf	100	43½	41⅝	43½	43¾
23¼	17¼	2	Great Nor Ore	100	18½	18½	18¼	18½
6⅝	2¾		Grigsby-Grunow	300	3	3	3	3
37½	10¼		Gulf States Steel	100	14	14	14	

—H—

9¾	4½		Hahn Dept Sto	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
63½	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	53¾	53½	53½	
94	86	7	Manna (MA) pf	20	87	87	87	
10⅝	4		Hartman Corp A	100	4⅛	4½	4½	
18	9½	1.80	Hercules Motors	100	10½	10¼	10¾	
58	40	2	Hercules Pow	200	60	60	60	
115½	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	116	116	116	
104	93	6	Hershey Ch ppf	150	102½	102½	102½	
19½	5⅝		Hollander	200	14¾	14½	14¾	15
104	81	6†	Homestake M	600	99	98	99	98
8¾	4¼		Houdaille Her B	300	5½	5	5	5
68½	27		Houston Oil	250	39¼	39	39	39¾
14⅜	6		Houston Oil new	300	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
50½	13	2	How Sound	600	19¼	18¼	19¼	19¼
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	800	13¾	12⅞	13	13⅜
13½	5¾		Hupp Motors	15200	7¾	6¾	7⅜	6¾

—I—

89	41½	4	Ill Central	400	45	44	44	45¾
4⅜	1⅞		Indian Motor	400	2	1¾	2	2
4¾	2		Indian Refining	400	3½	3⅛	3¼	
88	21½	4	Indus Rayon	400	39¼	38	38¾	39¼
71	39¾	2½	Inland Steel	1700	49¾	46	46	45
13½	10¼		Insuranshare Del	400	10½	10½	10½	10½
⅝	¼		Insuranshare rt	2000	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 30	Last July 29
7⅞	1¾		Int Agr Corp	100	2	2	2	2
17⅜	11	.87	Int Business M	300	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
1	⅛	.50	Int Carriers	300	⅛	⅛	⅛	
18¾	6½	.40	Int Cement	200	20½	20¼	20¼	20½
39	22	2	Int Harvester	1800	28¾	27¾	28¼	28¼
38¾	16¾		Int Mercantile	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	
13¾	6¾		Int Mining	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
46¾	11¾		Int Nickel	1800	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
49¾	20	3	Int Paper&Pow A	100	24	24	24	
83¾	31¾		Int Paper&Pow B	100	34	34	34	
49¾	11¾		Int Rys C A pf	10	28	28	28	
1¾	¾	3	Int Salt	100	¾	¾	¾	1
44¾	11¾		Int Silver	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
30¾	11¾	3	Int Tel & Tel	34200	14¾	14¼	14¾	15
11¾	3¾	2	Interstate Dept S	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9¼	3¾		Investors Equity	100	4	4	4	

—J—

67¾	38¾	4	Jewel Tea	400	39¾	38½	38¾	38¾
135¾	110¼	8	Johns Manville	4400	111	109¾	110¾	110¾
135¾	118¼	8	Jones & Laugh pf	10	118	118	118	118

—K—

48	33	3	Kan C & South	100	37	37	37	38
33¾	18½		Kayser (J) & Co	100	20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾
5¾	1		Kelly-Springfield	5400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45	38		Kelly-Sp 6%	50	38	38	38	
22	9¼		Kelly-Sp 7%	10	13	13	13	
39¾	7		Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
31¼	8½		Kelvinator Corp	2900	11¾	10	11¼	10
31¼	14¾		Kennecott Corp	100	19	18	18	17½
27¾	17¾	1.80	Kreuger & Toll	3900	19¼	18¼	18¾	18¼
33¼	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	3400	30¼	28¾	30¾	30

—L—

4⅜	2¼		Lee Rubber	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
18¾	8¾		Lehigh Port C

SAFEWAY STORES EARNINGS GAIN IS INDICATED

Profit Margin on Increase —Management Considers Dividend Safe

The semiannual statement of Safeway Stores, Inc., to be made public within a few weeks, is expected to show a substantial gain in profits over the six months ended June 30, 1930. The balance after dividends on the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred stocks, it is indicated, will be approximately $2.60 a share on 635,655 common shares as compared with $2.15 a share on the average outstanding common 632,996 shares a year ago.

On this basis .et profits after expenses, federal taxes, etc., should be in the neighborhood of $1,925,000 or better than 12½ per cent, greater than the $1,711,000 reported for the first six months of 1930.

Safeway Stores got off to a poor start in the first quarter, largely because of the inventory losses it had to absorb in the heavy decline in foodstuff prices. The second quarter, however, developed a marked improvement in profit margin which, coupled with a steady gain in sales, produced the best earnings showing in a long time.

Although the comparison is misleading because of inventory losses in the first three months it is probably fair to estimate that 75 per cent of the earnings for the half year were produced in the second quarter.

Profit Margin Rising

While the profit margin per dollar of sales has shown a gain every month since April, the management feels that it is still some distance from attaining its ultimate objective. On a volume the first half year of $104,589,000 the margin was only 1.8 per cent. It is now nearer 2½ per cent and it is quite possible for it to reach 2¾ per cent, possibly 2¾ per cent late in the year. Increasing profit margin by ½ per cent on $105,000,000 turnover means an increase in profits a half year alone of $525,000, or the equivalent of 83 cents a share for the common.

It seems entirely safe to estimate Safeway earnings for the year at substantially more than $6 a share. The fourth quarter, which is always big and which should this year be free from the incubus of inventory losses, will be a heavy contributor. The management regards the $5 dividend as entirely safe.

Further Expansion

Absorption of MacMarr Stores, to be completed in the next month or so, will make Safeway Stores, Inc., the largest grocery store combination in the country, next to the Great Atlantic & Pacific. Last year Safeway did $219,000,000 and MacMarr $86,000,000, giving the combination an estimated volume of $305,000,000—actually smaller, of course, on the present-day price level.

Safeway Stores, Inc., would become the largest strictly retail store company listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and in point of volume of merchandise sold will be outranked only by Sears-Roebuck, a mail-order house as well as a retail organization.

Exchange of shares for MacMarr shares will increase both the 7 per cent preferred and common stock outstanding of Safeway. On completion of the merger the capitalization set-up will be 100,261 shares of 7 per cent preferred, 59,150 shares of 6 per cent preferred and 800,283 shares of common.

MIDWEST UTILITY NET OFF SOMEWHAT

CHICAGO, July 30—With results for the quarter ended June 30, 1931, estimated, indications are that consolidated net of Middle West Utilities Company before depreciation, but after all other charges, during the 12 months ended the same date, was something in excess of $32,600,000, which would compare with $33,646,505 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1930.

After allowance for estimated depreciation charges and for preferred dividends, Middle West Utilities Company earned close to $1.40 a common share during the 12 months just closed, compared with actual earnings of $1.48 a share in the previous 12 months.

WOOL MACHINERY IS MORE ACTIVE IN JUNE

WASHINGTON, July 30—With the exception of carpet and rug looms, wool machinery, all classes, was more active in June than in the preceding month, and with three exceptions greater than in June last year, according to figures of Department of Commerce, based on reports received from 790 manufacturers, operating 966 mills.

Of the total number of looms wider than 50-inch reed space, 49.9 per cent were active during June, compared with 48.6 per cent in the preceding month, and 46.8 per cent in June last year.

GAMEWELL COMPANY

Gamewell Company and subsidiaries, report for the year ended May 31, 1931, including only 11 months' operations of the Rockwood Sprinkler Company which was acquired on July 1, 1930, net profits of $740,347, equal after preferred dividends to $4.84 a share on the outstanding 119,304 common shares. In the year ended May 31, 1930, net profit was $1,025,225, equal to $8.62 a share on the then outstanding 118,936 common shares. Acquisition of Rockwood Sprinkler Company involved the issuance of 27,500 shares of $8 preferred stock, of which 26,534 shares were outstanding on May 31, last.

SWEDISH BANK RATE HIGHER

STOCKHOLM, July 30—The National Bank of Sweden raised its discount rate to 4 per cent from 3 per cent, effective tomorrow.

THE securities advertised in this newspaper are not guaranteed as investments by The Christian Science Monitor.

The publishers aim to accept advertisements of sound securities only, but those making investments on account of such advertisements should make their own investigations before buying.

Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	70½	69¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	67⅛	67
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	67⅝	67⅛
Alleghany & Westerly 6s	90½	90½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102⅝	102⅜
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	106⅛	106⅛
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	73	72½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	97⅛	96⅞
Amer Inter 5½s '49	83	82½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '39	78	77
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	17¼	17
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	108½	108½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	132⅛	132⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107¾	106⅞
Amer T&T 4s '36	103½	103½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	108⅝	108⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	109	108⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	110⅝	110⅛
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102⅛	102
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78	78⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	71⅝	71⅛
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	97⅞	97⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	95½	95⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100½	100
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	114½	114
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '60	104½	104⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	89¼	88¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	88	88
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	86½	86⅛
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	100⅜	100
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	88¾	88¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	100⅜	100
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swp div '50	103	103
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	106⅛	106⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	99⅞	99⅞
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	107⅝	107½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92½	92⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '48 C	113½	113⅜
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	98	98
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103¾	103½
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Boston & Maine 5s '55	100¼	100¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	100⅛	100
Bos NY 4s	82¼	82⅛
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	28½	28½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106¾	106⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	101⅜	101
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90½	90⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111	111
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	103½	103⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101	100¼
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	96	95¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '59	100⅜	100⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	103¼	103
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100⅛	100
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105¼	105⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105⅝	105¼
Can North 4½s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Can North deb 7s '40	113	113
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	84¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	105¼	105⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	102	102
Carolina Clin & Ohio 6s '52	108¼	108⅛
Cen Il El&Gas 6½s '51	98	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	103	103
Certainteed 5½s '48	88¾	88
Ches Corp 5s '47	97¼	97
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	101¾	101¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	106⅛	106⅛
Ches & O con 5s '39	107⅛	107
Ches & O 4½s B	101	101
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	97	97
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	99½	99⅛
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	109¾	109¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	32½	32½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66⅜	65½
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	20¼	20⅛
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	57¼	56¾
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	77¼	77¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	72½	72⅛
Chicago & Nw deb 5s' 33	102¼	102¼
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s' 34	91¼	91⅛
Chicago R I&P 4½s' 53 A	80	79
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	74	74
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	104¾	104¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	106	106
Childs Co 5s' 43	71¼	71¼
Chile Copper 5s' 47	88	88
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '56 A	96⅞	96⅝
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2030	104½	104½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¼	103⅛
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106⅞	106⅞
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	101	101
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98¾	98
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr.	99⅜	99⅜
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅜	99⅛
Columbus Ry Pr 4½s '57	90½	90
Com Inv Trust 5½s' 49	98	97¾
Comp Tab Rec 6s' 41	106¾	106¾
Con Gas 4½s' 51	103	103¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s' 45	107¾	107⅝
Crown Wil Paper 6s' 51	89¾	89¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s' 42	43	43
Del Power & Lt 4½s '71 wi	100¼	100¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s' 43	95¾	95⅝
Del & Hudson cv 5s' 35	108½	108½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	92¼	92¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s' 55	56	56
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s' 78	63	62½
Detroit Ed 5s' 40	107¾	107⅝
Detroit Ed 5s' 33	107½	107½
Dodge Bros gt 6s '40	92¼	91¾
Duquesne F & L 4½s '67	108⅞	108¾
Ed Ill N Y 5s	120⅝	120⅜
Eq Gas 5s	101¾	101¾
Erie RR gen 4s '95	77	76⅞
Erie RR ref 5s '67	75	75
Erie RR gen lien	76¾	76⅝
Erie RR gen 5s	78	77¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	38	38
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99	99
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 5s '37	104½	104½
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	94¾	94¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	86	86
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	101½	101
Goodrich 6s '45	92	91
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97½	97
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	90¼	90¼
Grand Tr Ry Can 5s '36	101	100
Great Northern 4½s '61	100⅞	100
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	107⅝	107⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	118	118⅛
Houston Belt 5s '37	103½	103
Houston Oil 5½s '40 ctf	90	90
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	78⅝	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	89½	89½
Humble Oil 5s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	107
Ill Central 3½s Lou div '53	80½	80½
Ill Central 4s W Lines	91½	91½
Ill Central 5s '51	99¼	99¼
Ill Central 4s '53	76½	76½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94¾	94¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94½	94½
Inter Hydro El 6s '57	80	80
Inter Match 5s cv-rcts '41	90	89¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	85¾	85½
Inter Ran Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70½
Inter Rap Trans 5s '32	55½	55½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90½	90½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	85¼	85
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	72	72
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	55½	55½
Int Paper rfs 5s A '47	71	71
Int Paraper 5s '55	53½	53
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	56	56
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	78¼	78¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90¼	90½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	85	85
Kan Cit Pit&Chem 4s '36	91½	91½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	88¼	88¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79	78¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97¾	97¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '60	99¼	99
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	101¾	101¾
L'Autaro 6s '34	34¾	34½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	85½	85½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101½
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	104	104
Low's Inc 6s '41	98¾	98
Long Island deb 5s '37	102	102
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	53½	53
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	102⅛	102⅛
Lou Clin Lex 4½s	100⅝	100⅝
Marion Mar Ry gold 7s '40	95	95
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98¾	98⅞
Meade 6s '45 ww	72	72
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	105½	105½
Metro Water 5½s '56	53	53
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	104¼	104½
Mil El Ry & Lt 6s '71	104¼	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	104
Min & StL con 5s '34	11	11
Mo Ill 5s	52	52
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	89	89
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	83½	83½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	94¾	94⅜
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	60¼	60¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	87	87
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	83	82¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	83¾	83¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	76½	75½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	103	102¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102¼	102
Newberry 5½s	93¼	93¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111¾	111⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92½	92½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83½	83¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	94	94
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101¼	101½
NYC&HR 4½s N	98¼	98¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104⅝	104½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	100	100
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	88	88
YN Chi & StL 5½s '74	82	82
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	89½	89
NY Dock Co 4s '51	74	72½
NY G&ELH&P pur m 4s '49	100½	100½
NY NH&H 1st deb 4 '47	87¾	87¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	85¾	85¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93½	93½
NY NH&H oil 5s '40	105½	105¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	114½	114½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	101½	101½
NY State Highway 4½s ct	6¾	6¾
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	105
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¾	104⅞
NY Tel rfg 5s '41	105¾	105⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	44	44
NY Westster & B 4½s '46	81¾	81¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	94	94
Norf & W con 4s '96	100½	100½
North Am Co 5s '61	101	100½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '59	102¾	102
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104½	104½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	104½	104½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	107¼	107¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	68¼	68¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83½	83½
Nor Pacific Ref 6s 2047	116¼	116
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105¼	105
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅞	105⅞
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	29	28
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108⅞	108⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅝	100⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103½	103½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	78½	78½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	88	87½
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	90½	90
Penn P&L 4½s	98	98⅛
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	84½	84½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	101¼	101⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	94⅞	94½
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	102⅝	102½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	106⅝	106⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	99⅞	99⅝
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104⅝	104⅝
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109	108⅝
Penn Railroad gold 5½s '28	110¾	110
Pere Marquette 4s '56	88	88
Pere Marquette 5s '60	90	90
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¾	90
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103¾	103
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½ '71	98	97⅝
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	89¼	88¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	90	90
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98¾	98¼
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '90 C	88	88
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	89¼	88¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	83	83
Pub Svc E&G 4s	94¾	94⅝
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	105	105
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¼	99⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '45	94	94
Read rfg 4½s A '97	101	100⅞
Read rfg 4½s '71	100⅞	100⅞
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	83⅞	83⅞
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	77½	77½
Republic 4½s rfg 5½s '53	78¾	78⅝
St Louis M&A & B&O div '33	97	96¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '50	75¼	75¼
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	82	81¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	76½	76⅝
Seabd AL con 6s '45	13	13
Shell Pipe 5s '53	91	90½
Shell Union 5s '47	78¾	78¾
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77	77
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	93½	93
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	93½	93⅜
Sinclair Crude O 5½s '38	103⅝	103⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	90	90½
Smith A O 4½s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	87⅝	86⅞
Southern Bell Tel 6s '5 8s '41	104½	104½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
Southern & No Ala RR 5s '63	109¼	109¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	94⅜	94⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '49 ww	88	88
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	91¾	91¾
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	99½	99
Southern Ry con 5s '94	106½	106¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	103⅝	103
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	108⅝	108⅛
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 J	104⅝	104⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	101
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99	99
Penn Elec Power 6s '47	107½	107
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	95	94⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	93	93
Texas Corp 5s '44	94⅝	94½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	93	93
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53¼	53
Third Ave adj 5s '60	44⅛	44
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	88	88
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	103	102⅝
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104½	104½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	99⅝	99¾
Union Pac.c 1st 4s '47	101¾	101⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	94	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97⅛	97⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101¼	101¼
Union Pacific 5s	110¼	110¼
U S Rubber Co 5s '47	69¾	69¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	89¼	89¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	104	104
Util Pow & Lt 5s '30 ww	68⅜	68
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73	72¾
Vanadium 5s	83	81½
Virginia Ry 5s '62	104⅜	104¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	103⅜	103¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	108⅜	108¾
Warren 6s	84¼	84¼
Walworth 4½s xw	51	51
Walworth 5½s '35 ww	52	50
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	41⅜	41½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	43½	43½
Washington Ter 3½s '54	90⅝	90⅝
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	88½	88½
Western Maryland 4s '52	78	78
Western Maryland 5½s '77	88¼	88¼
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	80¾	80¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	77¼	76½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	102	102
Western Union 5s '51	104⅝	104½
Western Union col 5s '38	104⅛	103⅝
Western Union 5½s '56	110	109¾
Western Union 5s '60	103⅛	103¼
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	89	89
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	92	92
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99½	99
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct	63½	63½
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	50⅜	50⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	98¾	97½
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	97¾	97¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Julso	Julyd
1st 4¼s '47	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.6
4th 4¼s '38	104.26	104.12	104.12	104.26
US 3¾s '47	102.31	102.26	102.27	102.30
US 4¼s '56	106.6	106.6	106.6	
US 3¼s '49	101.13	101.12	101.13	101.14
US 4s '44	106.4	106.4	106.4	106.6
US 4¼s '52	113.23	113.23	113.23	113.29

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s' 53	55⅛	54½
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	97	96
Akersahs 8s' 63	96	96
Alpine Mon El 7s '55	71	71
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	81	81
Antwerp 5s' 58	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 5½s' 62	84¼	84¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	73¾	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	74	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	73⅝	73⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	73¾	73⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	73¾	73¾
Argentine Gov 6s' 57 A	74⅜	73½
Argentine Gov 6s' 58 B	74	73½
Australia 4½s '56	55	54
Austria 8s '55	62½	61
Australia 6s' 57	61¾	61¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	61	61
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	108¾	108
Batavian Pet 4½s' 42	95	94¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	56	56
Belgium (King) 8s' 55	101	100½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	103¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110½	109
Belgium (King) 7s '54	106⅞	106⅛
Berlin (City) 6s' 58	67½	67½
Berlin Elec 6½s' 51	58	58
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s' 51	48¼	48⅛
Berlin Elec 6s' 50	53¼	52
Bogota (City) 8s '45	65	65
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	18½	18½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	18¼	18¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s' 47	24	24
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brasil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	51	50
Brasil 6½s '26-57	53⅛	51⅞
Brasil (Fed) 8s '41	63	63
Brasil (Us) 8s '41	63½	63
Brisbane 5s '58	45	45
Budapest (City) 6s '62	47½	47½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	91	91
Bulgaria 7s '67	54	53
Bulgaria 7½s '68	68	66¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	58½	58½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¾	101¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '60	95⅝	95⅛
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	107	106⅞
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	57	56
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	34	33⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	41½	41
Chile (Bank 6¾s '61	41	40¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	37	36½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	37½	37½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	36	35⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	37½	37½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	38½	38½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	51	51
Chile (Rep) 8s '43	37	37
Colombia Agr Mr 6s '47	55	54½
Colombia Agr Mr 6s 6s '46	53	53
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	56	56
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	56	56
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	56	55
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99½	99½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	61	59⅞
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	79	79
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	93¼	93¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	63½	63
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	53	53
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	108	108
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104⅞	104⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	86	85
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	89¾	86¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	88	88
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	87	87
Dresden 7s '45	70	70
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104	104
Fiat 7s '46	88½	88¼
Finland 5½s '59	78	78
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	81	80
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102	102
French (Rep) 7s '49	120⅛	120
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	124¾
German 7s '49	84¼	83¾
Germ Gen Ag Bk 6s July '60	50⅞	50½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 5s Oct '60	51	50¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	48½	48½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '45	63¼	63¼
Germ Cen Elec 7s '45	80	80
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	97½	96½
Greek 6s '68	83¾	82¼
Greek 7s '64	62	62
Hsiti (Rep)6s'62	91¼	91½
Hungarian 7s '44	83	83
Helsingfors 6½s '60	63	63
Iseder Steel 6s '48	50	47
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97¾	97¾
Italian Credit Con 7s '47	91	91
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	90	90
Italy (King) 7s '51	99	98¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99¾	99¾
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	97¾	97¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	107½	107
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	72¼	70
Krauger & Toll 5s '50	86	85¾
Lombard El 7s '52 sw	71½	71½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Mex 4s small A '10	5½	5
Mex 5s A	7¼	6
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84¾	84
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	38¾	38½
Nassau 5s '41	96	96
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	105
North German Lloyd 6s '47	60	60
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	100¾	100¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Norway (King) 6s '50	101½	101½
Norwegian El 6½s '57	94½	94
Nuremberg 6s '52	80	80
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	86¼	86
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94½	94½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	94½	94½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101	101
Oslo G&E 5s '63	99	99
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102½	102½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103½	103½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103½	103½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	18½	18
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	18½	18½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	23	23
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	89¾	89¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	90¾	90¾
Queensland (State)

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. MOODY WINS FROM BARONESS

Defeats Chopstroke Star at Her Own Game in Sea Bright Tennis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RUMSON, N. J., July 30 — Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., continued her triumphant career yesterday in the direction of her first attempt to list her name on the Sea Bright Bowl for women during the past five years. Since 1926, the former United States champion has not been a player on the Rumson Road courts, except in doubles, but this year she has come back with all of her oldtime vigor, and a far better equipment of strokes than on that previous occasion, while her court covering is also far more active.

Outchops the Baroness

Her opponent in the quarterfinal round, Baroness Levi, is well known chiefly for her chops, and must have recalled the style of play of Elizabeth M. Ryan, who administered to the former Berkeley girl her last defeat in the Sea Bright singles. But except for a few games in the first set, when the Italian champion carried Mrs. Moody to deuce several times, and finally won the fifth game, the comparison was slight, and later in the match, which lasted just 27 minutes, 18 being in the first set, the former champion was outchopping Baroness Levi at her own game, to win by a score of 6—1, 6—0.

Her neighbors in the suburbs of San Francisco, Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland, kept even pace with Mrs. Moody in the play yesterday, the former halting for the present tourney the meteoric career of the candidate from Kansas, Mae Ceurvorst, 6—0, 6—2, while Mrs. Harper, now listed as the ranking player of the United States in the absence of the Helens, had a hard battle for a time with the hard-hitting Josephine N. Cruickshank, still another of the Californians.

But finally she came through in straight sets, 9—7, 6—3, and will settle the second place on the Wightman Cup team this afternoon, when she encounters Miss Jacobs.

Mrs. Jessup Surprises

The fourth match furnished the greatest sensation of the week. Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, who was a winner in this tourney way back in 1920, as Marion Zinderstein, scored a brilliant victory over Marjorie A. Morrill, second ranking player of the United States, to snatch from the latter her best chance of selection for the Wightman Cup team. Mrs. Jessup has been playing fine tennis all week, but she was hardly expected to win from Miss Morrill, who has also been at the top of her game. But a steady fight finally forced the Dedham player to weaken, and Mrs. Jessup emerged victor at 9—7, 4—6, 6—1. She will probably be selected to be the partner of Mrs. Moody in the first doubles team in the Forest Hills event next week, and her play should prove of great valde in combination with the many-time champion.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, for the second year in succession, is a finalist in the Sea Bright men's singles, but this year, instead of an opponent of little previous reputation, he will have no less a person than the present United States champion for his final opponent. John Hope Doeg, winner two years ago, will try to halt the career of the brilliant Californian, just as Sidney Beardsley Wood Jr. succeeded in doing in that surprise final a year ago.

Doeg Close to Defeat

Both encountered strong opposition in their semifinal matches yesterday and Doeg was close to defeat in straight sets at the hands of another newcomer into the higher ranks, Jack Tidball, the young Los Angeles player, who is not yet in college, but expects to enter the University of Southern California shortly. Tidball won the first set, and was leading at 2—1 in the second, with a break through the service of Doeg to his credit, but weakened slightly on his service in the fourth game, and netting a series of easy volleys, lost his own service for the first time and never got back into his initial form for the balance of the match, while Doeg, laboring rather weakly for the earlier part of the battle, gradually played himself into form and ran out the match 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

The other semifinal found Vines opposed by Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans and though both displayed varying tennis in the earlier part of the battle, Vines was the first to hit his stride, and his all-round play, rather than any special superiority, finally carried him through against the more brilliant performance of Sutter.

Seeded Teams Advance

The four seeded teams all reached the semifinal round in the men's doubles, which concluded the play for the afternoon. The Davis Cup contingent, however, had some work to win against their opponents, as Lott and Doeg were carried to 16 games in the first set by J. Gilbert Hall and Herbert L. Bowman, to win at 9—7, 6—1, and Van Ryn and Allison, once more reunited, were carried to three sets by Sidney Wood, teamed up with his oldtime partner in the junior play, Harold Blauer of Orange. The score was 6—3, 8—10, 6—4. The other surviving teams were Vines and Keith E. Gledhill, and R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin.

Both were weak on service in the opening games of the Vines-Sutter match, with Sutter serving first, and the games went against service until Vines was leading at 3—2, when he hit his service stride, and ran out the set by taking the next three in a row, though he was twice at set point before Sutter yielded the final needed score.

Sutter displayed good tennis all the way through this set, and this finally began to bear fruit at the start of the second set, when he won his own service games three times, and broke through Vines in his second, to lead at 4—1. But Vines plugged along with his well-placed drives and volleys, and keeping Sutter on the run most of the time, won the next four to lead at 5—4, with his own service to win on. But once more Sutter developed his game to its height, and with crisp volleys and court covering, halted the disaster by a break through in turn to tie the score. Then both relied on service to keep the upper hand, with Sutter leading, until Vines managed to break through once more on his own volley play in the nineteenth game, and served and volleyed his way to victory in the next, at 6—2, 11—9. The summary:

SEA BRIGHT INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, Calif., defeated Baroness G. G. Levi, New York, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, Del., defeated Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., 9—7, 4—6, 6—1.

Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 9—7, 6—3.

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

John H. Doeg, Newark, N. J., defeated Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—2, 11—9.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Second Round

George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg defeated J. Gilbert Hall and Herbert L. Bowman, 9—7, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Jack Tidball and Lester B. Stoefen, 6—2, 6—3.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Harold Blauer, 6—3, 8—10, 6—4.

Keith E. Gledhill and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. defeated Clifford S. Sutter and Wilbur F. Coen Jr., 7—5, 6—2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE'S POSTPONED GAMES

CHICAGO, July 30 (AP)—Because of a good run of fair weather, American League clubs had only 19 postponed games to make up with doubleheaders and open dates.

New York, Boston and St. Louis had the most games to make up, while Detroit had only two postponements left to absorb. The revised recapitulation of all doubleheaders:

Aug. 2—Cleveland at St. Louis, New York at Boston, doubleheaders; 5—New York at Boston, doubleheader (open date); 7—St. Louis at Chicago, one game (open date); 8—St. Louis at Chicago, doubleheader; 9—St. Louis at Chicago, doubleheader; 19—Washington at Cleveland, doubleheader; 23—New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at St. Louis, doubleheaders; 29—St. Louis at Cleveland, doubleheader.

Sept. 1—Boston at New York, doubleheader; 4—Philadelphia at Boston, doubleheader; 5—New York at Washington, Philadelphia at Boston, doubleheader; 17—St. Louis at New York, doubleheader; 20—Chicago at Washington, doubleheader; 23—Cleveland at Detroit, doubleheader, open date.

WANAMAKER BOAT GIVEN TRIAL RUN

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—The Gold Cup speedboat of John Wanamaker Jr., of Philadelphia, was christened Louisa yesterday, launched and given a trial run in Manhasset Bay.

According to Charles S. Chapman, who was at the wheel of the slim, white and mahogany craft, it handled easily on the turns and made a speed of 50 miles an hour, considered exceptional for its first run.

The Gold Cup was won last year by Hotsy Totsy with an average speed of 52 miles an hour and the fastest heat was made at 56 m. p. h.

Louisa is powered with a 300 horsepower motor, capable of 2850 revolutions per minute.

The Gold Cup races are to be held off Montauk Point, Long Island, Aug. 15.

FOXX'S HOMER WINS FOR A'S

Drive Gives Champions Sixteenth Straight Home Victory

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	73	36	.737
Washington	60	37	.619
New York	56	39	.589
Cleveland	46	51	.474
St. Louis	42	52	.447
Boston	38	59	.396
Chicago	36	60	.375
Detroit	36	64	.360

RESULTS JULY 29

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 6, Washington 0.
New York 10, Chicago 4.
Boston 5, Detroit 4 (10 innings).
Detroit 8, Boston 6.

Jimmy Foxx's twentieth home run of the season helped the Philadelphia Athletics win their sixteenth straight home game in the American League on Wednesday, and that against the St. Louis Browns, 4 to 2. The Cleveland Indians shut out the Washington Senator, 6 to 0, with Wes Ferrell pitching. Boston and Detroit divided a double-header, the Red Sox taking the first game, 5 to 4, in 10 innings, and the Tigers the second, 8 to 6. New York triumphed over the Chicago White Sox, 10 to 4.

LeRoy Mahaffey pitched for the Athletics and held the Browns to two hits during the first eight innings. In the ninth he weakened, however, and after giving a base on balls and being touched for two hits, was taken out and replaced by George Walberg. It was Mahaffey's eleventh victory of the season against two defeats. The champions scored once in the second and three times in the fourth. In that fourth, Jimmy Foxx hit a homer with one man on base. Walter Stewart worked in the box for the Browns, holding the A's to six hits. His double was the only extra-base hit made by the Browns.

Wes Ferrell was hit hard by the Senators, but he was brilliant in the pinches and shut out his opponents. The losers made 10 hits and accepted five bases on balls, but could do nothing in the way of scoring runs. Joe Vosmik gave Ferrell an early lead by hitting a home run in the first inning with Burnett and Morgan on base. Later in the game he hit a triple. Ferrell also took part in the attack, making two hits in four times up, to score one run. Fred Marberry started for the Senators and was taken out in the fourth.

The Yankees pounded Red Faber and Pat Caraway for 14 hits and quite easily defeated the White Sox. Faber lasted six innings and Caraway finished. George Pipgras went the distance for the Yanks and was not threatened at any time during the game. The feature drive was Babe Ruth's twenty-eighth homer of the season. Lary and Lazzeri also hit for the circuit for the Yanks, while Johnny Kerr did likewise for the Sox. Lou Gehrig hit a triple and a single, batted in one run and scored two himself. Joe Sewell had a double and single and scored three runs. Ben Chapman, Yankee outfielder, stole his forty-second base of the year.

Jack Russell and Wilcy Moore outpitched George Uhle in the first game in Boston. Russell started for the Red Sox, but was taken out in the eighth inning. Moore, who relieved him, finished and was given credit for the triumph. Each team made 11 hits in this game, but Boston's were more timely. Rothrock, Miller and Van Camp each made two hits for the Red Sox. The Tigers took an early lead in the second engagement and stopped a Boston rally in the late innings. Hogsett and Sorrell worked for the winners, the former getting the victory. Webb and Rothrock made three hits apiece, each man connecting with a double and two singles.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	x	4	6	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	1

Batteries—Mahaffey, Walberg and Cochrane; Stewart and Bengough. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 33m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	11	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0

Batteries—Ferrell and Sewell; Marberry, Hadley, Brown and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Marberry. Umpires—Geisel, Moriarty and Owens. Time—2h. 1m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	1	x	10	14	1
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	7	2

Batteries—Pipgras and Dickey; Faber, Caraway and Tate. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Ormsby, Dinneen and Campbell. Time—1h. 59m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—	5	11	1
Detroit	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	4	11	1

Batteries—Russell, Moore and Berry; Uhle and Grabowski. Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Moore. Umpires—Nallin and Guthrie. Time—2h. 8m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	3	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	8	11	2
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	—	6	14	1

Batteries—Hogsett, Sorrell and Hayworth; Kline, Durham, McLaughlin and Ruel. Connolly. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Guthrie and Nallin. Time—3h. 10m.

More Golf Laurels For Helen L. Hicks

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 30 (AP)—Helen Hicks added another golf title to her collection yesterday, spread-eagling the field in the North Shore Jersey women's medal play championship to win by 14 strokes with rounds of 80—84—86—250.

Martha M. Parker, New Jersey champion, scored an 83 to go into second place with a 54-hole total of 264 after practically eliminating herself the first day with a 93.

Miss Hicks was not in the form which enabled her to break the several-year-old course record set by Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare with her round of 84 at Hollywood Tuesday, but she was able to recover from the various difficulties into which she wandered. After a shaky 44 going out she rallied coming in and despite one bad hole on which she took a 7, finished with a 42.

Her main competitors, Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake, who also hails from Long Island and is southern champion, Maureen Orcutt and Mrs. Leo G. Federman withdrew the first day, the former two after playing 14 holes, and Miss Hicks had easy sailing.

Mrs. Lake, who has continued play each day, although eliminated from the tournament, was four strokes under Miss Hicks to win low gross honors yesterday with an 82. She had a 41 on each round.

The tournament was played on three different courses, 18 holes Monday over the Deal Golf Club course, 18 Tuesday over the 18-hole Hollywood course, also at Deal, and the final yesterday over the Norwood Country Club links.

WOMEN FENCERS NOW ON WAY TO EUROPE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 30—The Salle d'Armes Vince women's fencing team, holder of the United States foils championship, left yesterday in the George Washington for a 10-week tour which will take the fencers to seven countries and 15 cities. The American foils team will visit Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland and England, and expects to return about Oct. 10.

Making the trip were Marion Lloyd, captain and United States individual foils champion; Dorothy Locke, runner-up to Miss Lloyd in the national championships this year, and Molly Burnside. Joseph Vince, who made arrangements, and Mrs. Vince completed the party.

In Germany Miss Lloyd will encounter Helene Mayer, world champion, in a match for 10 touches. Miss Locke will meet Frau Erna Sondheim, second ranking woman fencer in the world, in a similar match.

CAMBRIDGE STROKE WINS SCULLS RACE

LONDON, July 30 (Canadian Press Cable)—T. A. Brocklebank, stroke of the Cambridge University crew, defeated L. Southwood, of the Thames Rowing Club, in a Wingfield sculls race yesterday and earned the right to meet D. Guye, of London Rowing Club, in Friday's final.

Southwood led from the start, and appeared to have the race well in hand when he suddenly stopped and fell out of his shell, a length in front of Brocklebank, who also stopped to see if his rival was safe, but Southwood was taken into a launch.

Brocklebank then completed the course, which was over the full distance of the university boat race, four miles and a quarter, in 24m. 51s.

PIRATES RELEASE BENNETT

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 30 (AP)—Fred Bennett, outfielder, who figured in court litigation recently, yesterday was released outright to the Fort Worth club of the Texas League by the Pittsburgh Pirates. Bennett played in the Texas League in 1929 and later was obtained by the St. Louis Browns, who sent him to Milwaukee of the American Association. This year he was declared a free agent by Commissioner K. M. Landis, after which the Browns claimed he belonged to them and instituted a legal battle to retain his services. The court decided against St. Louis and Pittsburgh signed Bennett.

MAROON PRESIDENT RESIGNS

MONTREAL, July 30 (Canadian Press)—Differences in opinion with other directors of the club led to the resignation yesterday of James Strachan, president of the Maroon Hockey Club, member of the National Hockey League. "The policy of this club is not my policy—so I'm getting out," said Strachan in announcing his resignation. He added that there was no ill feeling between him and the directors. Duncan B. Munro, former manager and defense player of the Maroons, may succeed Strachan as president.

ENGLAND OPENS WITH 312 RUNS

Sutcliffe and Duleepsinhji Score Centuries in Test Match at the Oval

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, July 30—Three hundred and twelve runs for three wickets—Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshire, 117; K. S. Duleepsinhji, Sussex, 109; A. H. Bakewell, Northamptonshire, 40; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire, L. W. G. Ames, Kent, not out, 35 and 9 respectively, extras 2—is England's score for the first innings here at the Oval yesterday, the opening day of the second test match with T. C. Lowry's popular touring cricket side from New Zealand. Originally, only one such match against the full strength of the motherland was included in the visitors' heavy program, but they put up such a splendid show in that one game that public opinion overwhelmingly favored more tests being arranged. So it came about, with the coöperation of Surrey and Lancashire county clubs, respectively, that the New Zealanders fixtures were altered to allow for three-day contests with England at the Oval, commencing yesterday, and at Manchester, commencing Aug. 15. Nationwide interest focuses upon these games and at one bound New Zealand has taken a rank as a first-class power in international cricket.

The previous match between England and New Zealand at Lord's ground this season was watched by King George, and yesterday the Prince of Wales came to the Oval. The royal visitor arrived in the rain, waited an hour, chatted with the teams, but had to depart before weather permitted the resumption of play.

There were two wrong calls yesterday, the first by Lowry, New Zealand captain, who lost the toss, and the second by Sutcliffe, who lost Bakewell's wicket. Because Lowry called "heads" and the falling coin falsified his prophecy, England batted first, and because Sutcliffe called upon his partner for an exceedingly short run, Bakewell's promising innings ended prematurely. Obviously, it came as a big surprise to Bakewell when the famous Yorkshireman patted the ball just a little way down the pitch and called for a run. Bakewell shouted "No," then, realizing Sutcliffe was well on his way to him, scampered toward the other end. He had scarcely passed halfway, however, when the wicket was broken and he was out. This regrettable misunderstanding occurred when the total stood at 84. Up to this point Bakewell, regarded now as J. B. Hobbs's successor as an opening batsman for England's team, had delighted the critics by a fine array of strokes and by playing confidently as well as stylishly.

As it happened this wicket thrown away didn't seriously affect England's progress as Duleepsinhji batted and, with Sutcliffe, added 178. Then Sutcliffe, jumping out to a ball and missing it altogether, was stumped by K. C. James off H. G. Vivian. He took no chances until he reached a century in three and three-quarters hours then he slammed about merrily. Duleepsinhji took some while to settle down, but when he was in his stride runs came rapidly. His wristy cutting and easy driving were a joy to watch and the cheering was loud and long as he reached three figures. Among the spectators was his illustrious uncle, Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, better known as K. S. Ranjitsinhji, and better still as "Ranji," one of the greatest characters in English cricket of former days. Sutcliffe's wicket fell at 262 and Duleepsinhji's at 271, and after that Douglas Jardine, English skipper, altered his batting order and sent in wicket keeper Ames, who is normally a free hitter. He did not hit freely this time, however, neither did Hammond and when the end came there seemed to be every indication that this game, like most "three-day test matches, would end in a draw.

UNIVERSITY CLUB TO FOSTER N. E. MEET

An indoor track and field meet to be known as the New England indoor intercollegiates and conducted by the University Club of Boston will be held at the Boston Garden, Feb. 20 to help raise funds for the club's vocational and placement bureau. Twnty-seven New England colleges have been invited.

The meet will class the colleges as A and B with championships at stake. A point-scoring system similar to that used at the indoor I. C. 4-A championships will be used. The date makes this meet a good test for New England athletes before the I. C. 4-A meet. The University Club will quarter and feed out-of-town athletes, but will not furnish traveling expenses.

A meeting of the colleges interested probably will be held in November. Invitations have gone forth to Amherst, Harvard, Norwich, Bates, Holy Cross, Rhode Island State, Boston College, Springfield, Trinity, Boston University, Maine, Tufts, Bowdoin, M. I. T., Vermont, Brown, Massachusetts State, Wesleyan, Connecticut Aggies, New Hampshire, W. P. I., Dartmouth, Northeastern, Yale.

STAR OARSMEN IN CANADIAN HENLEY

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., July 30 (AP)—With the pick of Canada's oarsmen arrayed against the leaders of the United States, the forty-ninth regatta of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, better known as the Canadian Henley, got under way today. It will be continued through tomorrow and Saturday.

One "big" event was on today's schedule in addition to 11 preliminary races of the junior events. The quarter-mile dash for senior scullers drew entries from two winners of the famous Diamond Sculls at the Henley regatta, the current holder of the United States sculling championship, two past champions and a few other stars.

The team of 36 oarsmen which made up Philadelphia's entry in the regatta included three contenders in the quarter-mile dash, "Big" Bill Miller, the United States champion; Ken Myers and W. E. Garrett-Gilmore. Bob Pearce of Hamilton, this year's Diamond Sculls winner, and Joe Wright of Toronto, who won the emblem in 1928, were opposed to them, along with V. Wehmeier and D. Marenette of Detroit and Bob Richards of Winnipeg.

Lake Yacht Races Marred by Squalls

HENDERSON HARBOR, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Squalls marred the Canadian-American yacht races here yesterday and many boats limped back into port, several with gear broken.

One, the eight-meter sloop Conewago, out of Rochester, had to be towed to port after drifting helplessly off Sackets Harbor. It had broken a spar spreader. The Natty Bumpo, a star class boat from Otsego, had to be towed from a heavy sea, and the Kathea II of Rochester also broke a spar spreader.

Yesterday's heat toward the Lipton Cup was won by Spry of Buffalo, with another Buffalo boat, Bobcat, second. The eight-meter event was taken by Norseman, Toronto, and Patricia of Toronto took the P sloop race for the second time.

Five little star sloops dared the wind and waves and covered the required nine miles. Meo, Oswego, came home first, with Red Star, second. Tonka of Chaumont won in division 10, Class C sloops, with Cicada, Toronto, second.

DON MOE AND OTHER STARS FAIL TO PLACE

SEATTLE, July 30 (AP)—Three of the Pacific Northwest's outstanding golfers will not be in its delegation to compete in the United States amateur golf tournament.

Don Moe, western amateur champion and hero of last year's Walker Cup invasion of England, fell by the wayside in qualifying play Tuesday. The other two stellar amateurs—Phillips Findlay, former Harvard champion, and Malcolm McNaughton, did not play. Findlay withdrew and McNaughton failed to enter.

Moe was four strokes behind the 145 of Frank Dolp, Portland, who led qualifiers here, and one stroke behind Eddie Hogan, Portland, and Johnny Shields, Seattle, who finished in a tie for third with 148. Shields won the playoff and with Dr. O. F. Willing, former Walker Cup player from Portland, will accompany Dolp. Moe came through the morning round with a par 72, but two 6s on the second round spoiled his chances.

PICK-UPS

EARL WEBB, hard-hitting Boston Red Sox outfielder, whom several clubs passed up, is playing great ball for Manager Shauno Collins. When he first came into the league his fielding was very poor. Although his batting mark was always high, his inability to cover ground in the outfield cost his team many more runs than he could drive in. Just now, however, he is a pretty fair fielder and among the leading batters in the American League. Including games of July 29, he was third in his circuit with a mark of .371. Only Ruth of the Yankees and Simmons of the Athletics have better marks than he.

The National League season is nearing the three-quarter mark and still Johnny Vergez is on third base for the New York Giants, and Freddy Lindstrom is an outfielder, although the latter is out of the game just now. Vergez has handled himself like a veteran from the very start of the campaign. He has had his slumps as every player will, but as a general rule, he has played steady ball. He should be a fixture at the position for many seasons, providing, of course, he is not traded.

Tom Oliver, young center fielder of the Red Sox, is establishing himself as one of the best defensive outfielders in the game today. Time after time he takes hits away from opposing batters because of his ground-covering ability. If he could only hit as well as he can field, there wouldn't be a better outfielder anywhere.

It is interesting to note that the first five batters in the American League all have averages higher than the leading hitter in the National. Ruth, Simmons, Webb, Morgan and Goslin all rank ahead of Charlie Grimm, Chicago first baseman, who is first in the senior circuit.

Harry Rice, veteran outfielder of the Washington Senators, has been purchased by the Baltimore club of the International League.

VIRGINIA OPEN TENNIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 30—Jacob Henry Hess Jr., Austin, Texas; H. Earle Taylor, University of Texas, and Edgar Dawson Yeomans, Washington, and the University of South Carolina, advanced to the semifinals of the men's singles of the Virginia State open tennis championship on the Casino courts yesterday. Yeomans defeated C. Alphonse Smith Jr., former University of Virginia star, 7—5, 6—0. Taylor outplayed Rudy, winning 6—1, 6—4, and Ness gained a 6—1, 6—2 victory over Edward M. (Ted) Easton of Stanford University.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN NOW
"TRIAL BY JURY" "PINAFORE" with FAY TEMPLETON
"THRIFT" PRICES: Evgs. 50c to $2. Wed. Mats. 50c to $1. Sat. Mats. 50c to $1.50
ERLANGER Thea., W. 44 St. PEnn. 6-7982. Evs. 8:30 Mon., Aug. 10—"RUDDIGORE"

KATHARINE CORNELL
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by RUDOLF BESIER
Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
Empire Thea., Bway at 40 St. Mts. Wed., Sat. Evs. 8:40

RYE, N. Y.

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WESTCHESTER CO. PARK SYSTEM
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BOSTON

Fine arts theatre
COLEY HOOPER BOLLING RECITAL
LOUIS FRANCELLER'S "SONG of LOVE"
ITALIAN TALKING & SINGING FILM

BRANDT SHUTS OUT CARDINALS

Only 29 Men Face Boston Left-Hander—Giants Best Pirates

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	62	36	.633
New York	51	41	.554
Chicago	52	43	.547
Brooklyn	52	47	.525
Boston	46	47	.495
Pittsburgh	42	50	.457
Philadelphia	39	57	.406
Cincinnati	37	60	.381

RESULTS JULY 29

Boston 3, St. Louis 0.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 0.
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.

Good pitching had the upper hand in all National League games on Wednesday. Ed Brandt of the Boston Braves held the St. Louis Cardinals to five hits and shut them out, 3 to 0. Bill Walker gave New York a victory over Pittsburgh, 5 to 4. Philadelphia stopped the rush of the Chicago Cubs with Ray Benge in the box, 4 to 0. Brooklyn was held in check by Silas Johnson and Cincinnati won by 2 to 1.

Only 29 men faced Brandt in St. Louis. The Cardinals touched him for five hits, but three of these safeties were followed by double plays. Two men were left on base. The big Boston left-hander did not give a base on balls and struck out four men. Flint Rhem pitched for the Cards and shut out the Braves during the first five innings. In the sixth, however, the Boston club solved his delivery. With one out, Richbourg doubled to right field and went to third when Spohrer hit an infield single. Maguire bunted on the squeeze play and Richbourg scored. Rhem picked up Maguire's bunt and threw wild to first, Spohrer scoring and Maguire going to third. A double by Urbanski and a single by Sheely gave the Braves another run in the seventh.

Although out-hit by the Pirates, 9 to 7, the Giants bunched their hits in the first and fourth innings for victory. Bill Walker went the route for the winners and kept Pittsburgh's hits scattered. He struck out four batters. Chick Fullis, playing center field for the Giants, made two hits, a single and triple. Fred Leach hit only one single, but scored two runs. Eddie Phillips had a perfect day at bat for the Pirates with a homer and two singles, to account for three of his team's runs. George Grantham also hit a homer for the losers.

Benge limited the Cubs to five hits, which he kept from coming in the pinches. The Phillies gave him good support both in the field and at the bat. They collected nine hits, one of them a double by Dick Bartell. The first Philadelphia run came in the second on Hurst's single, a base on balls to Whitney and two errors by Blair, Chicago first baseman. Three more runs came in the third on three perfect bunts and a double by Whitney. Warneke, who started for the Cubs, did quite well, but was given poor support. Benge struck out five men.

Two runs in the fourth inning by the Reds gave them their margin of victory. In that inning, singles by Cuccinello, Beck and Sukeforth, together with a base on balls, accounted for the runs. A single by Loper and a double by Frederick gave the Robins their only run in the third. Johnson was found for eight hits, but he was effective with men on base. The Reds drove Phelps, Brooklyn's starting pitcher, out of the box in the seventh. The scores:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	—	3	10	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	1

Batteries—Brandt and Spohrer; Rhem and Manion. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Donnelly. Time—1h. 32m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	6	7	1
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	4	9	3

Batteries—Walker and Hogan; Meine, Osborn, Swetonic and Phillips. Losing pitcher—Meine. Umpires—McGraw, Rearson and Magerkurth. Time—1h. 57m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	4	9	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	4

Batteries—Benge and Davis; Warneke, Teachout, Baecht and Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Warneke. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 56m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	—	2	7	0
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	8	0

Batteries—Johnson and Sukeforth; Phelps, Gallivan, Shaute and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Phelps. Umpires—Rigler, Scott and Pfirman. Time—1h. 50m.

WILLIAM H. DOEG IN FINAL ROUND

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—William Hope Doeg, of Los Angeles, Calif., brother of John Hope Doeg, United States amateur tennis champion, advanced to the final round of the New York state junior tennis tournament yesterday by defeating Egbert J. Miles, Connecticut junior champion, 6—3, 7—5.

He will meet the winner of the other semifinal match between Ray Daggett of Syracuse, defending champion, and John Dickinson of Buffalo. This match was postponed when rain interrupted yesterday's program.

Doeg eliminated Robert Rosa, of Schenectady, 6—2, 6—2, in the quarterfinals. Miles, Connecticut state junior champion, defeated Marvin Freudenheim, Mount Vernon star, 6—4, 6—2. Ray Daggett, defending champion, coasted to an easy win over Joe Lesser, of Binghamton, 6—0, 6—2, while Dickinson beat his fellow townsman, Kenneth Goldstein, 6—4, 6—4.

In the semifinals of the boys' division, Jack Connor, of Syracuse, defeated Alvin Belden, Pebble Hill student, in a three-set, hard-fought match, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3. John Morrison, of Syracuse, conquered Edgar Knight, of Rome, in another three-set match, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2.

CORKRAN IS MEDALIST

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 30 (AP)—D. Clark Corkran, of Philadelphia, won the medal for low score in the qualifying round of the annual Robert T. Lincoln Memorial Cup at Ekwanok Country Club yesterday with a card of 74. The field was small and the wind was strong, the ultimate result being that the first division broke at 86. Corkran was consistent, with 37 for each nine. The others to break 80 were H. Law Wheatherwax, of Albany, 76; A. L. Schomp Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., 77 and W. R. Pond Jr. of Rutland, 78.

Restaurants

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Dinner $1.25 5:30 to 8:00
Pies, Cakes, Hot Breads and Ice Cream made in our own kitchen
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Arrangements can be made for party reservations. Telephone Circle 8815.

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North Side of Hippodrome
Near Town Hall

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One of the best French table d'hotes in town.
Handsome surroundings.
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Also a la Carte
Accommodations for private parties
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Orange Bowl Cafeteria
LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-7:45
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Between 5th and 6th Avenues

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DARIEN TA

ADVANCE NOTED IN TELEVISION PLAN OF R. C. A.

(Continued from Page 1)

Technology and supervising all the Rines projects, is known to have inspected the R. C. A. development at Camden. While he has been sworn to secrecy about what he saw, as have all others who have seen the new system, he is enthusiastic about it.

Beyond the bare details contained in his application, Mr. Foss would not speak. The application designates the frequency bands of 43,000-46,000, 48,500-50,300 and 60,000-80,000 kilocycles, the three groups of ultra-short wavelengths that have been reserved by the Federal Radio Commission for television. The proposed station, which is intended to be one of a group of three, would use the call letters WIXAG. Its visual transmissions will probably not be synchronized to the regular sound broadcasts from WCSH, but rather to one or more short waves reserved for sound transmissions.

Only scattering inklings of the secret developments at Camden have thus far come out, and the only thing about it that has definitely been made known by R. C. A. officials themselves is that it employs a new cathode ray tube rather than the conventional scanning disk. In fact, R. C. A. officials have indicated that they intend scrapping the scanning method entirely in favor of the new tube, a joint development of Westinghouse, General Electric, R. C. A. and certain German natural scientists, all of whose television work has been pooled into the Camden laboratories.

R. C. A. officials and those in affiliated companies have let it be known, however, that they will have a television receiver on the market "within a year." It will be known as a "pre-commercial model," and, in view of the fact that the cathode ray tube is known to be extremely expensive, it will probably cost considerably more than the average broadcast receiver now on the market. The tube for the receiver alone is said to cost around $125.

No Moving Parts

In using the cathode ray, the need for mechanical scanning and the use of moving parts is entirely removed. The cathode ray tube looks like a cross between a milk bottle and a decanter. The picture is focused on the bottom part, and again unlike the present scanning disk televisors, may be seen from practically any angle within the room. The picture is said to range in size from three to eight inches square, though this report cannot be verified in official quarters. No effort has been made as yet, it is understood, to project the picture on a screen so as to enlarge it to theater proportions.

Both moving picture films and studio subjects have been used in the Camden experiments. Difficulties are being encountered, it is understood, with the problem of light, since the conventional neon lamp is not employed. This is said to be retarding the immediate appearance of the "pre-commercial" televisor. However, both Mr. David Sarnoff, president of R. C. A., and Mr. M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, R. C. A. subsidiary, have said that their television will emerge from the laboratory in short order.

The N. B. C., in fact, only last week obtained authority from the radio commission to erect a 5000-watt station atop the Empire State Building, New York, the world's tallest structure, where $75,000 will be spent for a transmitter and $10,000 for a studio that will use the same brand of ultra-short waves sought by the Portland applicant. The television studios and laboratories will occupy half of the eighty-fourth floor, which is about 1000 feet above the street level, while the antenna will be placed on the Empire State's mooring mast, which is 250 feet higher.

The ultra-short waves are known to travel only to the horizon, hence the height of the transmitter. Moreover, the extremely high frequencies are readily absorbed by surrounding steel structures. Nevertheless, those waves promise a better field for visual development since more of them are available and wider bands or groups of channels can be used. The radio commission also has reserved four bands of wavelengths on the regular short waves, each 100 kilocycles wide, or 10 times the width of the ordinary sound broadcasting channel. It is on these latter channels that most of present television experimenting is being done.

PRICE REDUCTION IN REICH HELD SELF-HELP NEED

(Continued from Page 1)

is proposed between workers and manufacturers which, under Government supervision, might relieve the present strained conditions.

However, its consequences upon the standard of living are apprehended, for hardly ever in economic history have prices fallen as low as wages. Further measures of self-help are an increase in the discount rate, which might force industry and commerce to sell its storage goods upon the home market at lowered prices in order to obtain money. But again the burden on industry is bitterly opposed.

Finally, instead of reducing imports to the lowest possible level, while exports are forced, the opposite course is once more being pressed.

These measures, it is to be seen, do not as yet approach the necessity for fundamental reorganization of German economy which foreign critics have urged for many months, and which are now being urged in widely varied German circles. Heavy industry and social democracy alike are demanding that the Government produce "a plan," but of course their interpretations of necessary reform differ widely. So far apart are these respective demands that the Government has apparently decided that only measures such are those mentioned above are possible now.

Reorganization Urged

It is admitted that industry and finance should be reorganized to reduce overcapitalization and enable continuance, on a vastly shrunken basis, of foreign loans, but industry on one side and the consumers on the other refuse to pay the costs of reconstruction. The Government's emergency measures attempt, to some extent, to distribute costs between the two groups, and this is obviously the only course now open.

Scarcely had the foreign visitors left Germany, and measures of internal reform taken the center of the stage than the Government began plans for the next foreign visit. It is understood Dr. Heinrich Bruening, Chancellor, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, will accept the invitation of Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, to come to Rome, and may travel by the end of next week. The decision to go to Italy in the immediate future, despite the domestic crisis, was apparently influenced by the speech of the Italian representative, Signor Vittorio Scialoja, before the World Court yesterday.

It is felt that Italy is taking an attitude unfriendly to Germany and entering dangerous political ground by declaring the customs union question is a matter of peace or war. Therefore, pursuing a policy of personal intercourse when difficulties arise, the German ministers wish to explain their customs union motives immediately to Signor Mussolini.

Their decision furnishes an interesting, even hopeful, commentary on the advantages of the new diplomacy. Although official opinion was seriously aroused by Italy's attitude before the Hague tribunal, there has been no exchange of polemics. Rather, the German statesmen hasten to put the matter in its right light through a friendly interview which they hope will leave no ground for misunderstanding.

The visit of the Germans to Italy, which otherwise appeared to be of rather secondary concern, thus becomes of first-rate political importance. Every effort will be made to avoid the impression of a further coalition against France, and the German ministers will be pleased to repeat to the French assurances respecting the customs union which they are anxious to put before the Italian Government.

Sweden's Canals Famed for Beauty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—Sweden is famed for its canals and waterways. While the best known is probably the Göta Canal route, which cuts across central Sweden from Gothenburg to Stockholm, there are, however, other canals, not so well known, but possessed of rare charm. Such is Kinda Canal, which from the city of Linköping in Östergötland, stretches southward and passes through a chain of lakes.

During the summer a small white steamer, Kinda, passes up the Kinda Canal twice a week. One can go there in the spring when the birches have just put on their new spring foliage and the banks of the canal are carpeted with anemones, or in the summer when the trees are deeper green and the corn is yellow, or in the autumn when the trees "all but cry with color" and the fields, somber and russet, await the harvest.

The start is made in the morning from Linköping. This is a fine old city, of many historical associations. The steamer first passes along the Stang River and up through the locks at Tannefors, Ackefors and Hjulsbro, to Slattefors, by many industrial factories. From Slattefors the boat wends its way on the canal, which turns and bends, giving one glimpses of the picturesque country. Here a wood, there an open view of cultivated fields. A hill rises on one side, and on the other perhaps one sees an ancient castle or a farmhouse. The canal is narrow and on both sides grow the white-stemmed birches, arching over the stream, forming a long white colonnade. The branches stretch over the deck. Bridges slowly open to let the boat pass and one seems far away from the rush and hurry of the big cities.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

A. T. Scarborough, Harrisburg, Penna.
Mrs. Ethel G. Scarborough, Harrisburg, Penna.
Mrs. L. H. Davis, Bridgeport, Conn.
Mrs. Nellie Barnes, Stratford, Conn.
Mrs. Carolyn Nelson, La Porte, Ind.
Clark A. Nelson, La Porte, Ind.
Miss Erma Nelson, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Stella M. Heinrich, Boonville, Mo.
Mrs. Leona B. Brownfield, Boonville, Mo.
Mrs. Mary Gleaves, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Mary A. Mann, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Rex K. Benware, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Harriette B. Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Lura B. Farrell, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.
C. E. Gilpillan, Chillicothe, Ill.
Mrs. Frances C. Urquhart, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. Theodora S. Jefferies, Clinton, Iowa.
Charles M. Sylvanus, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. M. Teller, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
M. Teller, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Esther Teller, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Arthur Teller, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Mildred A. Lamb, Denver, Colo.
Nels Larson, Buhl, Idaho.
E. C. Goldstein, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. E. C. Goldstein, Montreal, Can.
Lieut. Ray W. Byrns, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Augusta S. Byrns, Washington, D. C.
Miss Constance Byrns, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. L. D. Castor Jr., Binghamton, N. Y.
L. D. Castor Jr., Binghamton, N. Y.
Miss Emily O. Castle, Houston, Texas.
Denis Filey, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. G. Filey, Toronto, Canada
Thomas Filey, Toronto, Canada.
Philip Filey, Toronto, Canada
Bobby Filey, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Inez Smith Wray, Leominster, Mass.
Mrs. Clara G. Matson, Royal Oak, Mich.
F. A. Greene, West Stoughton, Mass.
Mrs. E. Wayles Browne, Shreveport, La.
William Rade, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Rade, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elizabeth P. Rade, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel Huley, Springfield, Mass.
Joseph Huley, Springfield, Mass.
Kenneth M. Peabody, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Lillian M. Schnebly, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. John P. Leary, New Bedford, Mass.
Mrs. Emmet Probst, Clifton, N. J.
Emmet Probst, Clifton, N. J.
Miss Eleonora J. Heerich, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Dorothy C. Norris, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. George A. McCulloch, Syracuse, N. Y.
George A. McCulloch, yracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. May Meredith, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. S. N. Davis, Norfolk, Va.
Mrs. Robert W. Desmond, Minneapolis, Minn.
Clifford M. Lytle, Alliance, Ohio.
Mrs. Ethel Mae Lytle, Alliance, Ohio.
Verna C. Koerner, Louisville, Ky.
Mrs. F. G. Heil, Paducah, Ky.
Mrs. P. E. Wyland, Newport, Ky.
P. E. Wyland, Newport, Ky.
Mrs. Mary A. Morgan, Las Vegas, Nev.
Mrs. Eugene A. Buckley, White Bear Lake, Minn.
Mrs. Carrie E. Parker, White Bear Lake, Minn.
Mrs. Laurie Archer, Montreal, Canada
Mrs. E. Colt Kane, Kenmore, N. Y.
W. F. Underwood, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mignone N. Underwood, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mabel A. Muir, Lancaster, N. Y.
Mrs. George C. Campbell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lillian Whiting, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Blanche M. White, Stoughton, Mass.
F. E. Keeler, Mason City, Iowa.

LODGE RESIGNS MUSEUM OFFICE

Mr. John E. Lodge, for 20 years a member of the staff of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and since 1921 director of the Freer Art Gallery in Washington, has resigned his position as curator of the department of Asiatic art, it was made public today. The increasing demand for the continued presence of the director at the Freer Gallery was given as the reason for his resignation.

Automobile Squeaks Caught Here

Mohair Institute

DR. WILLIAM B. WHITE AND HIS SOUND CAMERA
Acoustical Expert Picks Up All Kinds of Alien Noises and Thereby Saves Repair Man Time and Trouble.

AUTO-GRAPHS

PICTURES of the motorist's favorite automobile squeaks now may be hung as interior decorations on the walls of modern garages. Dr. William B. White, acoustical expert of the American Steel & Wire Company, has made this possible. It makes no difference whether the noises are the elusive "birdies" that sing despite the utmost efforts of the motorist to find and eliminate them, or just plain rattles. Dr. White's process of photographing noise tells at once where the body needs tightening or the engine overhauling.

Hang a Noise on the Wall?

There's nothing mysterious about picturing noises, Dr. White insists. It's like finger-printing a criminal suspect and filing away the evidence for future reference, he says. In his "rogues' gallery of noise" is a large assortment of components to be identified and traced to their source.

Sound waves are picked up in a microphone and the noise converted into electrical impulses. These impulses are amplified in a two-stage amplifier similar to that used in radio work. They then pass into an oscillograph, or picture-taking cabinet. Here they cause a mirror to vibrate in exact rhythm with incoming sound waves. The mirror casts a beam of light through a prism and upon a photographic film so that a jagged line of light is produced. That represents the picture of a noise, not particularly ornamental for the wall, but of use to Dr. White in such adventures as finding out how mohair upholstery absorbs noise in automobiles.

* * *

British motorists are said to be the most heavily taxed in the world, more than £40,000,000 in taxes being paid in 1930, including nearly £1,6 0 0,0 0 0 0 for petrol tax; 1,026,000,000 gallons of petrol were used, 100,000,000 more than in the previous year.

Some British Motor Facts

Motor vehicle export figures show that the United States is far ahead of all rivals with 64 per cent of all the world exports for 1930. Canada was second with 12 per cent, France third with 8.4 per cent, and Britain fourth with 8 per cent.

Britain produced 236,528 motor vehicles last year, a figure only surpassed in 1929 when it produced 238,305. But only 11,278 were imported, compared with 37,784 in 1929. "There is every indication," it is said, "that 1931 will show the lowest total of motor vehicles imported since the war period."

It is estimated that about twice as many passengers now travel by road as on the railways. But in carrying freight, the railways work nearly four times the ton miles worked by road transport.

* * *

Reciprocity between all states in the matter of automobile licenses is not far ahead, according to the American Motorists Association. A survey conducted by this organization in 1929 showed 16 states having full reciprocity, while a similar survey this year revealed a total of 23 states.

Reciprocity Needs Stressed

Two states, Mississippi and Texas, allow the outside motorist 25 days of operation within their territory before they are required to take out local licenses. Georgia and Tennessee give the motorist 30 days, and Arkansas, Indiana, Nebraska and Oklahoma set a 60-day limit. Thirteen states have a 90-day limitation, Arizona has a four-months' rule, and Illinois, Iowa, New Mexico and Virginia allow six months.

Good roads have annihilated distance, association officials declare, making reciprocal privileges almost imperative.

* * *

A traffic signaling device designed to promote more harmonious traffic flow by warning motorists and pedestrians that the light is about to change color has been developed by L. E. Jenne of Lake Worth, Fla. The signal has four sides, each equipped with an indicating hand moving clockwise over an illuminated dial. When the hand completes a round the light change takes place. It indicates to the pedestrian how long he has to complete a safe crossing and also tells the motorist how long he must wait before he gets off the mark.

An Advance in Traffic Signals

The indicating hand is visible for two or more blocks, according to its inventor. The lights are gauged so that the red light appears to moving traffic shortly before the green light warns waiting traffic to take off. In this way there is no conflict between cars late in getting to the green light and those quick to get away from the line of cross traffic.

Another feature of the signal is that the motor automatically stops if the flow of traffic diminishes to a point where regular changing is no longer necessary. Thus uninterrupted traffic is given to the street deserving it. The motor will start automatically and give a green light to side-road traffic when approached in that direction. A bell rings if a car approaches too close to a red light signal or if it attempts to go through the light or stand in the way of pedestrians crossing the street.

* * *

Wayne County, Mich., considered the barometer of national motor trends, reports more registrations for the new Plymouth car than for the Ford or the Chevrolet during the first 20 days of July. Plymouth led with its new "floating-power" engine, free wheeling and hydraulic brakes, by 723 to 712 for Fords and 591 for Chevrolets.

New Plymouth Outsells Ford

* * *

With the announcement this week that Willys-Knight had adopted free wheeling, nearly a dozen manufacturers now offer this new mechanical advancement. Apparently the pulse of the public has been felt and found favorable toward the advantages of free wheeling. Slowly but surely the industry is removing its objectionable features.

Free Wheeling in Willys-Knight

In the Willys-Knight, the free-wheeling control lever is mounted between the steering post and the gearshift lever, extending from the instrument board, so that the normal position of the driver's hand is almost within reach of the control. The Plymouth, Willys-Knight and Graham are now pioneering free wheeling in the low-priced car class.

* * *

Tire troubles are the most common nuisance to the motorist, according to a compilation of facts drawn up by the American Automobile Association. On the basis of emergency calls handled by more than 100 motor clubs in 1930, tires caused 26.3 per cent. Continued running on under- or over-inflated tires caused most of the trouble.

Moral—Keep Watch on Tires

Next to tire troubles, the ignition and battery system handicaps the pleasures of motoring. But in almost every case negligence of the owner of the car and not the car or its equipment was to blame.

New York Greets 'President Hoover'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, July 30—Amid the salutes of vessels in the harbor, the President Hoover of the Dollar Line, the latest and largest addition to the American Merchant Marine arrived here yesterday preparatory to entering the New York-California-Orient trade. When she begins her first voyage on Aug. 6, a new factor will be felt in the fast-growing transpacific fleet of modern, palatial vessels.

Electrical throughout, the President Hoover is the first of two sister ships being built for the Dollar Line, the President Coolidge being due to enter service in the fall, with two other ships eventually projected for the same line. The new vessel is 653 feet in length, 81-foot beam and has developed a speed of 22.19 knots an hour. She has a capacity of 1200 passengers in all classes and has a gross tonnage of approximately 23,000 tons.

Hailed not only as the largest and fastest "home-built" American vessel, she is also one of the most attractively decorated ships inside, both from the standpoint of comfort and utility. Most of the first-class rooms have two beds; all are outside; all have hot and cold running water, electric radiation and ventilation, and many have showers, if not regular bathrooms, attached.

The President Hoover is commanded by Capt. Fred E. Anderson, a veteran of the round-the-world service of the line. The new vessel will make a run of 16 days from New York to Los Angeles by way of Havana and the Panama Canal.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Concert program.
5:15 Talk series.
5:30 NBC, What Happened to Jane.
5:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director; Jack Beauvais.
6:15 Choelsteers.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:30 Dorothy Ames, soprano.
7:40 Doris Estey, pianist; Del Castillo, organist; "Rhapsody in Blue."
8:00 NBC, Fleischmann Hour: Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: "Robert Fulton"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Dance orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (99kc-303m)

5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 "Gems of Melody."
5:30 "Voice of the Organ."
5:45 Agricultural markets.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Phil Emmerton's Diamonds.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Talk.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch, "Under the Big Top."
8:30 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Ensemble: John Charles Thomas, baritone; male quartet; Don Voorhee's Orchestra.
10:00 "Dirigible;" organ.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 NBC, Princess Ivanova Obolensky; soloists; orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:15 Louie's Hungry Five; Sport Review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Ted and his Greater Gang."
5:30 Uncle Art with Horace Heidt's Californians; time.
6:00 "Concert Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Melodies and stories.
6:30 "Big Brother," Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball scores, news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 The Columbians; male quartet; orchestra.
8:30 Esplanade Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
9:00 CBS, Brad and Al, comedy and vocal duo; Bert Lown and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Coty Melody Girl; Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert.
10:30 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto, with New World Symphony.
10:45 CBS, Piano Pals.
11:00 Baseball news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Shore Gardens Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Mme. Alberti, soprano.
6:00 Cape Cod Musical Program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Home Circle program.
7:15 North Woodstock program.
7:30 Evening Musicale.
8:00 "Cathedral Echoes."
8:15 Variety Program: Betty Brooks.
8:30 "Etchings in Music."
9:00 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, violin, organ.
9:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Daddy Sunshine Club.
5:30 CBS, "Girl O' Yesterday" with Kathryn Parsons.
5:45 CBS, "Meet the Artist," Ben Bernie.
6:00 CBS, Frank Ross, songs.
6:15 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
7:15 Voice and piano.
7:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro Spirituals.
8:30 Chemical Society lecture.
8:45 CBS, Boswell Sisters.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Emery Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:00 Broadcast from Braves Field.
10:45 "Melody Mirror."
11:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Radio Round-Up.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC program.
8:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-New York, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News, recordings; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

DEMOCRATS ELECT TREASURER

WRENTHAM, Mass., July 30 (AP)—H. Minturn Sedgewick of Dedham was elected treasurer of the Democratic State Committee at a meeting of that body here yesterday. Women members from the state's senatorial districts were also elected at the meeting, which was attended by 64 members.

MISS BERKMAN OUT ON BAIL

Miss Edith Berkman, organizer for the National Textile Workers' Union and Communistic leader, is today out on bail, having been released by immigration officials on a $5000 bond, pending a hearing on her petition for writ of habeas corpus in the United States Federal Court at Boston, scheduled for next Monday.

New Dollar Liner in Service

THE S. S. PRESIDENT HOOVER
Latest and Largest Addition to American Merchant Marina to Enter New York-California-Orient Trade

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

RELIABLE people to sell "Greetings" box assortment Christmas cards; also to take orders for quality printing. Franklin Engraved Co., 31 Lenox Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SELL beautiful Sleepy Eye Blankets; exclusive assortments; also necessary groceries; sell to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-14, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 7 years recommended standing through which preliminaries are predicated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; no fee; registration by mail; send card, name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

GARAGES

When in BOSTON
park your car at Motor Car Garage, 338 Newbury Street, near Massachusetts Avenue. Special weekly rates. Every kind of service. Experienced drivers furnished.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 736 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

REAL ESTATE

ELMKREST—Beautiful San Joaquin Valley, California. Blue Ribbon fruit ranch; 50 acres peaches, apricots, grapes; best irrigation district; reasonable. Owner E. M. Little, Ripon, Calif.

Joe Brown REALTOR Ed M. White
Medford, Ore., in the heart of the Rogue River Valley
"This is a great country."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two inserions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 484 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BOSTON—Apts., fur. and unfur., refrigeration; near Symphony Hall; 1 to 9 large rooms; $30 up. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 1839.

BOSTON, 10 Museum Rd.—Large 1 room and alcove, also 2-room suites; rent $35 up; overlooking Art Museum and Fenway. Garrison 9847.

CAMBRIDGE
17 FOREST STREET
"Each Apartment a Home"
To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORter 5866.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Newly decorated apartment, 6 rooms, porch, hot water, shower; 3 blocks from subway; $85. MRS. MARTENS, 3541 92nd St. Pom. 6-0197.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., Ye Paul Revere, 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments available Aug. 1st; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED, by business girl, opportunity to share with owner, privileges and expenses of furnished apartment. Call University 7600 (Cambridge, Mass.)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

ELEGANT 7-passenger limousine for rent by day, month, trip; reasonable; owner drives. BACHMAN, 175 Penimore Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Flat. 2-3209.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

HUDSON-FULTON
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Specialists in Landscape Construction. Roads, Swimming Pools, Walls, Ponds, Dams, Tennis Courts, Rock Gardens, etc.
Estimates cheerfully given.
WILTON, CONN. Tel. Wilton 244

COUNTRY BOARD

DURHAM, N. H.—Boarders, farm, large house, American family, salt water, electric light, fresh vegetables, home cooking; $2.50 day, $15 week; Sunday dinners $1-$1.50; reservations made in advance. Tel. Dover 1697-4. ELIZABETH W. CHESLEY, R. F. D. 6, Dover, N. H.

GOOD comfortable room and board in quiet farm home; write for terms and photographs. MRS. C. V. WILLCOXSEY, Brookline, N. H.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
We re-create your old gowns to conform to the newest FASHION.
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University 4-3510 New York City

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HARVARD BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 33A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN to have care of two boys all Saturdays, Sundays and half school days; live out, two meals in boys' home; play, possibly simple lessons. Write Box S-38, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR LEASE—Modern 8-room house, garage; ideal surroundings; Palmount section, near Milton line; must be seen to be appreciated. Telephone Hyde Park 1718 (Mass.).

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, one or more afternoons. 11 West 42nd, Suite 1900. Tel. Chickering 4-6358. Call after 5 p. m.

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1038)—Practitioner's beautiful front office facing Park; part time. Ch. 4-2826, Larchmont 3193.

PAYING GUESTS

Forest Grove Arms
71 GROVE ST.
Home of refinement offered those desiring accommodations in suburbs. 50 minutes from Grand Central Station.
Tel. 3-9031

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Out-of-door dining room; sleeping porches. Tennis, bathing, etc. Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Excellent table; loving service; restful, refined; day, week, permanent. MRS. FRED J. SEE.

THE GLADE
A modern home for rest and study, open all year; particulars sent on request. P. O. address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

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MATHUSHEK PIANOS
Are famous the world over.
Art Catalogue on request.
Many bargains in Used Grands and Uprights.
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MATHUSHEK
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118 E. 57th St., New York Plaza 3-0624
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107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4230
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 3700
LONDON
8. Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1366
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 62.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 22.486
BERLIN
89A Unter den Linden Merkur 6522
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
MIAMI
1220 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-3443
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1400 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7600
DETROIT
3-181 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2080
KANSAS CITY
606 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 2722

Local Classified

REAL ESTATE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—For sale, double dwelling, 2 apartments, 6 rooms and bath, garage, each in North Park section; at will consider good equity for single property in Washington, D. C. Address Box S, care Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1361 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Restful quiet, refreshing; pine-scented bungalow with a lure of salt for soul; a generous house, ample for comfort, yet not a great one; modern conveniences in the country; parklike surroundings; city not far distant; play and relaxation at your door; price $6,000; reduction $3,000 if sold at once. Write Box K-38, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH and BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
34 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

RESORTS

AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J., Near Asbury, Shrewsbury River—Tennis, golf, bathing; $20 weekly including excellent meals; special family rates. EMMA VANHORN. Tel. Redbank 283.

QUOGUE, L. I.
OGILVIE COTTAGE
Select Summer Colony
Golf Links and Ocean Within Walking Distance
Tel. M. M. OGILVIE, Quogue 4288.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River; convenient Washington, Baltimore; salt water bathing beach on premises; abundant home-grown vegetables; rest and study. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE
$10-$20 WEEKLY
New 550-room hotel, comfortable and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St. Homelike meals.
TRANSIENTS, $2 PER DAY UPWARD
HOTEL PIERREPONT,
PIERREPONT AND HICKS STS.,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.
MAIN 4-5500

BOSTON, 384 Marlboro St.—Double and single rooms in quiet home, with river view. Telephone Commonwealth 9109.

N. Y. C. (83d. cor. Broadway)—Furnished, splendid, large, southern exposure, twin beds, private shower, etc.; immaculate; quiet surroundings. Trafalgar 7-7263.

N. Y. C., 86th (2345 Broadway), Apt. 75—Attractive double room, kitchenette, private bath; also single room; real home; reasonable.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I.—Comfortable single, double rooms, adjoining bath, garage; attractive surroundings; private home; August or longer. Phone Roslyn 146.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Bright sunny room, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive residential; use of home; breakfast; garage. 379 Edgewood Ave. Teaneck 7-5260.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., 8706 77th St.—Large furnished front room, private home, steam heat, bath; near "L" station. Tel. Mih. 2-4073.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines, some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6527.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MAN and wife desire position to run inn, college inn or school dormitories; experienced managers; educated; highest references. M-91, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE buying and selling food products; services of branch manager; available in two weeks. H. R. R., 535 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

WANTED, on commission, small line Greeting Cards, Every Day and Christmas; 10 years' experience. F-61, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, high school graduate, desires position with future; have had 7 years' varied business experience, salary secondary consideration. M-92, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCELLENT cook, managing housekeeper; city-country. Tel. Norwalk 5116. Write Box P-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG German woman wishes position; household experience; available immediately; go anywhere. Write Box S-39, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

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MT. PLEASANT, Goffstown, N. H.—Large rooms, fine camps; rest, beauty; unexcelled table; $15 to $17; booklet. Tel. 98. MISS ANNE MERILL.

SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—Perfect spot for recreation and study. Horseback riding, swimming, etc., on premises. Beautiful walks. 700-feet altitude. Good food. Large comfortable rooms; $25 a week per person 2 in a room or $35 per week single room. Asbury Farm (accommodates 40 persons). Address Route 1, Box 282, Saugerties, N. Y.

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All Kinds of Insurance
OPPOSITE THE TOWN CLOCK

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
"The only exclusive retail cleaners in the city"
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MEN'S APPAREL SPECIALISTS
MIDDLETOWN - - NEW BRITAIN

NEW HAVEN

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Room 806, MALLEY BUILDING

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SALE CONTINUED

Men's Suits	$29.75 and $23.75
Shirts, color, broadcloth	1.35
Hose, silk, 3 for	1.00
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ELM STREET, Corner ORANGE
Saturday the Last Day
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July Clearance Sale
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies
Reduced up to 50%
OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

A Value to Wonder At!
10 Piece Dining Suite
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Choice $69.50 each
SPECIAL LOW TERMS
FOURTH FLOOR
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Where Fashion and Thrift Meet

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NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
130 TEMPLE ST

MONARCH
LAUNDRY
Our New, Careful, Safe Way of Laundering Makes
"MONARCH WASHED CLOTHES WEAR LONGER"
147 DERBY AVE. Phone 3-3161

CONNECTICUT

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Starts Monday, August 3rd
A Smashing, Dramatic Triumph in Fur Value!
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WALK-OVER SHOES
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Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
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COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
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Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Sea Food
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ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
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Choice Meats and Sea Food at Reasonable Prices
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Is the number to call if you live in any of Stamford's neighboring communities. We will pay the toll charges. This service will be appreciated by Summer residents, who find a truly metropolitan atmosphere at Miller's!
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Best Values Offered in Many a Year
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes
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CONNECTICUT

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Tin and Sheet Iron Work
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Bathing Suits—Bathing Coats and Caps, Slippers, Belts and all other Bathing Accessories.
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DENTAL CREAM
Howland-Hughes Company
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

"We serve to serve again"—
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
183 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

CAPE COD SHIRTS
of Fine Broadcloth, $1.75
The MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

New Prices in Our Beauty Parlor
FINGER WAVING .....NOW $1.00
MANICURING .....NOW, 50c
SUGENHEIMERS
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THE QUALITY DELICATESSEN STORE
Summer Menus are a problem. Just look over our display of cooked meats and salads for helpful suggestions.
HENRY H. ZEISSETT
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"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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196 WASHINGTON STREET
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

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3 STATIONS
Tire and Battery Service

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Bronxville Garage Co., Inc.
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PHARMACIST
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
For Service and Quality
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
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The flowers that you order through us will last; will be arranged with taste; will be delivered as promised.
Mrs. MORGAN'S FLOWER SHOP
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THE CHAS. H. RYAN CO.
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NEW YORK

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Quality Coal
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The Coal That Made Pennsylvania Famous
than the COST of a bin full will earn if left in your savings account.
Coal Prices Are Down
Phone Today
and we will tell you what you can save by ordering your next Winter's fuel this month.
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DAILY FEATURES

Crawfish

IN APPEARANCE the crawfish (or crayfish) resembles a small lobster, but as the former is found only in fresh water the two need not be confused. During the day the crawfish hides beneath stones and débris along the edge of a pond or stream, and at night comes forth to seek food, which consists of water insects, polliwogs and parts of plants.

Some crawfishes make their homes in the banks of small streams or about moist meadows. When water is scarce in the summer time they dig down until they find the underground supply, as they cannot exist long without it; but should there come a rainy day, up they climb.

Of a russet color—sometimes a blue-black—crawfishes look so like the bottom of a stream or pool that they cannot well be seen unless they move about. They vary in size up to six inches in length, with jointed tails that resemble an open fan at the tip. Beneath the tail are several swimmerettes, upon which the females carry perhaps 100 tiny white eggs, until they hatch. At first the young have no shells, but gradually they form, only to be shed periodically until they are fully grown. When molting, the crawfish keeps well hidden until the new shell becomes hardened. Discarded cases may often be found floating about the water's edge.

The eyes are raised on movable stalks and are composed of hundreds of simple eyes. The feelers are placed above the mouth which is assisted in gathering and holding food by two pairs of small legs. A powerful pair of pincer claws extend far beyond the head.

A trick they have for protecting themselves when in danger is to roll the water by flipping their flexible tails and swimming backward. When they go forward they use their four pairs of legs that are attached to the main part of the body. Large crawfishes are esteemed as food and are considered quite as tender and delicate as lobsters

A Word a Day

Trenchant

Pronounced *tren'-chant*, with *e* as in *end* and *a* as in *account*.

This word was incorporated into our language from the French *trencher* (now spelled *trancher*), "to cut, carve." Its origin is uncertain but students of words point significantly to the Late Latin *trencare*, "to cut," probably substituted for the earlier *truncare*, "to lop, to shorten by cutting."

At any rate, the idea of cutting prevails, and the word may be applied literally, as to a sharp blade, or figuratively, as to keen, biting wit.

Example: "He endeavored to quote the judge's trenchant remark."

Notes and Queries

Banquet ("Speaker," who says his pronunciation of this word as *ban'-kwet* has been questioned)—At the end of an accented syllable, an *n* followed immediately in the same or succeeding syllable by the sound of *k* or hard *g* (as in "go") takes more or less the *ng* sound. More properly, then, the word should be sounded *bang'-kwet*, with short *a* and *e*.

Acclimate—Accent the second syllable *a-kli'-mate;* first *a* as in *account*, *i* as in *ice*, second *a* with all the quality of the long *a*, as in *late*, but not the quantity—cut it off. Avoid *ak'-lih-mate*.

Brevities

Punch: A statistician says that we have coal enough to last 7000 years. What does he mean by "we"?

Detroit News: A Sunday article on "George Washington quarters" evidently referred to newly minted coins, instead of (as we imagined at first) every second farmhouse north of Boston.

A Quotation for Today

PLEASANT *memories must be arranged for in advance.*—ANON.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Oh, Boy! I certainly got 'in bad' with Joan today!
I was over visiting Betty Ann and she had her little pail and shovel and was trying to dig a hole in the back yard—
And I wiggled my tail and said—"Here—Let me show you how to do that"—
And I started digging and was getting along nicely when Joan came along—
And what she said to me was a plenty!

Do You Know That—

The only absolute monarchies are the Empire of Abyssinia, the Kingdom of Siam and the Empire of Morocco?

The Bible refers to 177 specific kinds of birds?

American cartoon movies are leaders in Germany's box-office receipts?

Of a total of 34,526,629 telephones in the world, about 63 per cent are in North America?

France's active and reserve military forces comprise 15.4 per cent of the population.

A cubit was measured from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger?

A filament for a new type of electric lamp is one-fifth the thickness of a hair?

America exported 2,200,000,000 eggs in 1930?

The distance between the north and south poles on the earth's surface is 12,430 miles?

Sunday newspapers are prohibited by law in Melbourne, Australia?

There are approximately 50,000 post offices in the United States?

Boy Scouts of El Paso, Texas, have started a survey to locate all odd jobs, thereby doing a good turn to relieve unemployment?

In Lighter Vein

Gutierrez, Madrid

"It must be a fine fish that has bitten. I can feel it tugging at the line."

Resourceful Dad

Son (hinting): "Dad, the second installment on my saxophone is due. Can you think of any way I could keep the music company from coming out and taking it away from me?"

Dad: "Yes, wrap it up and send it back to them!"

Hikers?

Vicar: "Good morning, Giles; did you enjoy your bus ride at the weekend?"

Giles: "Didn't get a chance of a ride, sir. Every bus that come through the village was full of them theer hikers."—*Tit-Bits.*

Sizable

She returned from her shopping expedition.

"John!" she called her husband into her room. "Isn't this a duck of a frock?"

Husband looked at the frock and then at the bill.

"H'm," he groaned. "I should think it's a pelican by the size of the bill."—*Pearson's.*

A Bostonian

"And why should I help you?" demanded the Bostonian.

"Sir," replied the tramp of college antecedence, "I can offer you no coherent reason. Your motives must be altruistic."

"You win — here's a quarter." — *Pathfinder.*

'Sunday-Dinner Boys'

Los Angeles

A WOMAN who is interested in the young folks of her church has found a novel way of sharing the comfort of her delightful home. Many young men in the church have come to the city to attend school. Realizing that Sunday is often a long and lonely day for those who are away from home and family, this woman began to take different young men to her home to Sunday dinner. These boys are made welcome to bring others who are strangers.

After a few dinners, with the opportunity to make acquaintances among congenial young men, the personnel of the group is changed, and others in need of companionship experience the hospitality of this home. Every few months, an evening party brings all the groups together.

Through the years a loose organization has been maintained by these "Sunday-dinner boys," many of whom are now leaders in the city's professional life. Others have gone to the ends of the earth, and their letters are the prized delight of their benefactress.

Meantime, this gracious ministry is continued, and the return of September is her opportunity to welcome new members to her large family.

For the Scrapbook

The Multiplying Trick

MULTIPLYING 12345679 (mark the missing 8) by the result of 9 x 1 will give a total of all 1's; multiplying it by the result of 9 x 2 will give a total of all 2's, etc.

Ask a friend what figure he has the most trouble with. Suppose he says 5. Then invite him to multiply 12345679 by the result of 9 x 5, and he will soon see the joke! The number you multiply by 9 to get the multiplier will be the only number to appear in the entire product:

12345679 x 9 (9x1) = 111111111
12345679 x 18 (9x2) = 222222222
12345679 x 27 (9x3) = 333333333
12345679 x 36 (9x4) = 444444444
12345679 x 45 (9x5) = 555555555
12345679 x 54 (9x6) = 666666666
12345679 x 63 (9x7) = 777777777
12345679 x 72 (9x8) = 888888888
12345679 x 81 (9x9) = 999999999

98765432 + 12345679 = 111111111
49382716 + 61728395 = 111111111
37037037 + 74074074 = 111111111
24691358 + 86419753 = 111111111
12345679 + 98765432 = 111111111
61728395 + 49382716 = 111111111
74074074 + 37037037 = 111111111
86419753 + 24691358 = 111111111

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 50
Winner:
E. R. GOPHILL, Boston

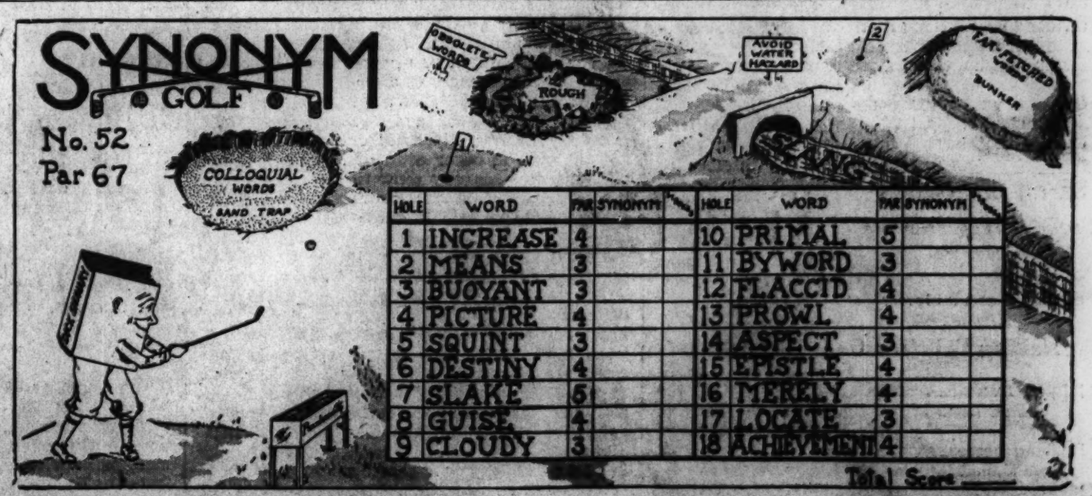
Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Brink	3	Rim	3
2.	Mastery	4	Art	3
3.	Nondescript	3	Odd	3
4.	Blue	3	Sea-C	1
5.	Pervade	4	Fill	4
6.	Depress	4	Vex	3
7.	Sanction	4	Aid	3
8.	Chivalry	5	Honor	5
9.	Prudent	4	Shy	3
10.	Accuracy	5	Fact	4
11.	Finale	3	End	3
13.	Lineage	4	Kin	3
13.	Archaic	3	Old	3
14.	Entrance	4	Bow	3
15.	Grievance	3	Wo	2
16.	Inactivity	5	Rest	4
17.	Profess	4	Say	3
18.	Meager	4	Dry	3
		69		56

NOTES (based on Webster's New International): (14) see Entrance n. 6; (18) see Meager a. 3.

"Go," intransitive as a synonym for "pervade," transitive, disqualified some good scores; "dye" didn't entirely pass muster either. "Wan" on hole 18 barely kept a New Jersey team from winning.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 52
Par 67



HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM		HOLE	WORD	PAR	SYNONYM	
1	INCREASE	4			10	PRIMAL	5		
2	MEANS	3			11	BYWORD	3		
3	BUOYANT	3			12	FLACCID	4		
4	PICTURE	4			13	PROWL	4		
5	SQUINT	3			14	ASPECT	3		
6	DESTINY	4			15	EPISTLE	4		
7	SLAKE	5			16	MERELY	4		
8	GUISE	4			17	LOCATE	3		
9	CLOUDY	3			18	ACHIEVEMENT	4		
				Total Score					

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, FATE is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but LOT is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shuhary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to him. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

No, It Isn't Sauce for the Gander

THERE is a disposition in some quarters to look upon reductions of dividends by railroads and industrial corporations in the United States—most notably and recently in the case of the United States Steel Corporation—as being a prelude to a campaign for a general reduction of wages. This is not necessarily the fact, and it emphatically should not be so.

The argument generally runs that there must be an all-round readjustment; that prices have come down, dividends and salaries have been reduced, so wages must be reduced; that labor, capital, management, commerce and agriculture all must start at the bottom of the ladder again. But if all come down together, where is the realignment—except that bond and mortgage holders remain at the top of the ladder? The returns to Labor and Capital would be in the same ratio to each other as before.

And is there something in that ratio which at all costs must be preserved? On the contrary, whatever else may have contributed, it is evident that one major cause of the economic tieup was the fact that production of goods far outran the purchasing power of the producers. Not that it outran their wants or even their needs; but it outran their purchasing power.

According to figures from the United States Department of Commerce, the import of which is emphasized by Mr. John P. Frey, a labor union official, in the American Federationist, the total value of goods turned out by industry in the United States increased nearly $9,000,000,000 between 1923 and 1929, but the total of wages paid by these same industries to workers who must form a major market for these products increased only $642,000,000—from $11,008,000,000 to $11,650,000,000—in the same period.

Meanwhile, the aggregate of dividends paid by American corporations more than doubled, rising from $4,169,000 in 1923 to an estimated $8,560,000,000 in 1929 and a still larger figure in the post-crash year of 1930, and interest payments mounted in somewhat similar proportion. Thus Mr. Frey and others attribute the depression in large part to what he calls "the failure of industry and commerce to pay wages in proportion to the wealth being created."

In view of these statistical facts, does it not appear that the readjustment of prices and dividends which is giving the worker a larger share in what he produces is the readjustment needed, and that to try to carry it further by bringing his income down too would be to attempt to restore the old unstable equilibrium of 1928 and 1929 which resulted disastrously?

It is well to concede, as has Mr. Robert P. Lamont, United States Secretary of Commerce, that some industries are not sufficiently well backed with financial reserves to make it possible for them to carry on without some wage reductions. In these cases certainly it is better for work to continue even at lower rates, especially if it be understood that the reductions are only temporary. Many firms have found workers willing to coöperate where this state of affairs was candidly laid before them.

But the great bulk of American industry is well reënforced with cash reserves. The surpluses of large corporations in the United States have been estimated recently to total possibly as much as $4,000,000,000, and this figure cannot have been seriously impaired even by paying some dividends out of surplus.

These reserves have bulked so large, in fact, that some have urged they be disbursed in special dividends to add buying power to the market. But would this place the money where it would be most immediately used—in other words, where the wants are? Most stockholders, and salaried men as well, are in a fairly comfortable position even after some deflation. For instance, an investor who bought United States Steel common stock ten years ago is receiving a larger return on it after this week's reduction to the $4 dividend, considering the intervening stock dividend, than when he bought the stock.

But the man out of a job or on half time—it is to him and his family that income is most vital. One of the most worth-while proposals which has come out of the last two years' economic experience is that large industries in times of prosperity should set aside designated reserves to stabilize and even insure employment in recessions. In another era of prosperity this plan may be widely adopted. But meanwhile why not use some of the huge reserves already in hand for the same purpose—to stabilize employment and support wage scales until business comes back to a normal level?

Halting Britain's Gold Emigration

THE franc has come to the defense of the pound. News out of Paris that the Bank of France will grant any credits to the Bank of England necessary to maintain the British gold reserve should improve the international atmosphere, both financially and politically. For Great Britain has recently experienced a money migration which gave her good grounds for sympathizing with Germany. There has been no danger of collapse in London, but within a fortnight gold worth $180,000,000 has gone into exile, reducing the Bank of England's holdings below the legal minimum. Already the mere announcement of the French attitude has halted this outflow.

Paper money represents the promise of the bank which issues it to pay an equal amount of gold. But if people all descended on the banks at the same time and asked for the redemption of this money, they would find that there was by no means enough of the yellow metal to go round. People do no such thing. They regard promises to pay gold as equivalent to gold. This attitude is called credit—a word which in Latin means faith. It endows a piece of paper with buying power. Only on such faith, which is money in the most precious sense, can financial credit be built beyond the limits imposed by gold supply.

At the same time, the central banks, the institutions that issue money, do not test this faith unduly. When they issue paper they put in their vaults a certain percentage of its face value in gold. If that gold must be transferred to other countries to pay debts or buy goods, either credit and currency are contracted or measures are taken to attract more gold. If the former alternative is followed, of course, the people are poorer in means of payment, and economic stress is the natural result.

Both Great Britain and Germany are today suffering from excessive emigration of gold. Conditions are different in Britain from those in Germany. But they are similar in this: that foreigners hold claims on the gold possessed by both sufficient completely to deprive them of it. Such a situation is an eye opener as to the interlocking nature of the world's financial relations. At the same time, it delegates a great deal of responsibility to the foreign claimants. For when foreigners, losing confidence in Germany, started to redeem their mark claims on gold, a vicious circle was set up, causing the Germans, whose confidence in their own currency has never been properly reconstructed since the old currency was repudiated in 1923, also to lose confidence.

What started as a fear of the existence of fear ended in the creation of it. The Germans changed their currency holdings, not into gold, as did the foreigner, but into other countries' currencies, such as the franc and the dollar, which they considered the equivalent in safety of gold. But this meant the transfer of gold to France and America to pay for francs and dollars.

It is unlikely that the pressure on Britain will generate the momentum which developed in Germany. The measures planned by the Bank of France to restrain and offset the drain of private French withdrawals should be effective. Moreover, the British are not likely to be so quickly disturbed as the Germans—because the British currency, far from being the successor to a repudiated currency, has been reaffirmed at its prewar parity with gold. And, coincidentally with the foreign run on British currency, a royal commission under Lord Macmillan has acted upon this British faith in the pound sterling by recommending that the statutory minimum of British gold holdings should be reduced.

The minimum which the Bank of England should keep in its vaults has hitherto been stated at £150,000,000. A year ago it fell below that amount. Still there was no change in the credit and currency policy of Britain's bank of issue. Now it is again below £150,000,000, but the faith which was demonstrated a year ago will now be confirmed by the Macmillan report, which recommends that the legal minimum should be reduced to £75,000,000, or exactly half. This confidence will help considerably to prevent the British from sharing the fright of foreigners.

Faith is the real foundation of economic life. As the world advances in civilization, it will rely more and more upon it instead of on "gold in vault," as the bank returns say.

A Career in Diplomacy

VARIOUS changes came into effect on July 1 testifying to the steady progress which has been made since the Rogers Act of 1924 to improve the career conditions of the United States foreign service. Retirement provisions are liberalized, expensive posts pay higher salaries, salary increases are not dependent on long-delayed promotion, merit is more speedily recognized, and new personnel boards are set up. These adjustments will go far to remove existing causes of dissatisfaction in America's foreign service.

The changes should have a deeper consequence. They should add to the attractiveness of the foreign service as a career for American youth. In other countries this honorable calling, like political life, has a status among youthful ambitions which it does not possess in the United States, where the professional or business career seems to be the *summum bonum*. Few of the American Rhodes scholars, for instance, think of embracing the foreign service when they return home. Fewer still, and this would have bewildered Cecil Rhodes, enter politics.

There are many reasons for this state of things. One hitherto has been the inadequacy of the rewards. No matter how public spirited he may be, a laborer is worthy of his hire, and compensation should always fit the task, whether it takes the form of position or remuneration. In diplomacy, position is more of a magnet than salary. Yet in the United States the highest posts are generally reserved for men who have made their mark in business, literature or politics. This is not the case in other countries. There a young diplomat sees his way clear to the top, save in the most exceptional circumstances.

Much is to be said in favor of the American system of noncareer appointees. The United States has profited greatly by being able to take men such as Lowell, Choate and a score of others from private life and give them the highest diplomatic posts. Clearly, however, the system has much to do with the sidetracking of ambitious youth to business and the professions. If a boy succeeds in either, he always has a chance of obtaining a political appointment, and one day may find himself at the head of a legation, furnished with a fortune acquired in a non-diplomatic pursuit, while a former classmate who has made diplomacy a career might be "stuck" as counselor of a legation. Such a case is not an impossible occurrence. In these circumstances it is astonishing that the foreign service of the United States has been able to obtain its present high quality of personnel.

All the more reason exists for any move that will make careers in this service more attractive. Perhaps diplomacy has been somewhat superseded in these days of direct communication between the chancelleries, but the personal touch between a foreign legation and the government to which it is accredited is still of high importance in keeping international relations working smoothly. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the historic niggardliness of Congress toward salaries in the foreign service is yielding to this realization.

Perched on a Hilltop

CLASSIC ROME has been widely acclaimed as a city built on seven encircling hills. Whether the real estate promoters of an early day sang of the salubrious advantages of the Imperial City's high elevations cannot be proved, but in these modern days the popularity of a house perched on the crest of a hill or fastened to a stony ledge seems rather well established.

A recent newspaper photograph shows how a neglected, boulder-strewn field near a large city has been converted into a colony of hillside homes. Each house has its own particular style of architecture, but all make use of the rocks native to the vicinity, so that the effect of rough masonry set against the dark trees is declared to be most artistic.

Utilization of waste places and discarded materials may constitute one of the compensations of the present much-advertised economic conditions; in fact, will probably set the inventiveness of the builder to work upon projects somewhat different from the extravagances and stereotypes of yesterday.

A house perched on a stony slope may prove just as distinctive as some conventional structure found in an expensive neighborhood. Its cost may be somewhat less, and the outlook is more picturesque. The fact that there will be less long grass to cut will doubtless prove of some advantage to the owner of a hilltop home. The ready-made rock garden will invite the planting of many a flower and vine, and bring the modern cliff dweller into more intimate touch with earth and sky and wood.

"Dear Dr. White"

DOWN here at Tupper's Crossroads, Dr. E. A. White, we read how you are forming a Chicago Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, with an ultimate goal of electrifying the American farm. That is a good idea, Dr. White. We have just got electricity down here at Tupper's Crossroads. Hannah Harvey has put in an electrical vacuum cleaner, and Pete Shirley has promised his wife an electrical washing machine for the summer boarders. We are putting in lights everywhere, too, Dr. White, and I can see the old potato bin, down cellar, that I've had to feel for for years.

But Dr. White, there's things to be said against electricity, too. Perhaps you won't understand quite what I mean. Did you ever live on a farm, Dr. White? Did you ever go out to milk the cows on winter mornings swinging a lantern? Did you ever send the children skedaddling off up to bed cold nights with a hot soapstone and a candle? Did you ever sit around an oil lamp with your wife, Dr. White, while she read the Tupper's Crossroads column out of the Ipswich Gazette, and the children did homework, and you just sort of sat there and looked at the glow from the lamp and the circle it made on the floor?

Somehow those things don't quite seem to go with snapping a switch and mazda lights, Dr. White! Maybe we will get used to them in time. It certainly is easier to find your way upstairs now, though there was something to be said for the way the lamplight looked on the wall as you carried the lamp past the balustrades and the shadows moved in the other direction. But I don't think I ever shall get used to this new-fangled electric clock Sarah brought home the other day.

You see, Dr. White, it doesn't tick. It doesn't make any noise at all. The hands just move, and there is a big third hand that goes around for the seconds. We put it where the old banjo clock with the picture of Mount Vernon on it used to swing, and somehow, Dr. White, even Sarah admits that it is odd there. Of course, it keeps good time. But after all, keeping time is only one part of a clock's job. Ticking is another. Now, Dr. White, you know a clock ought to tick. How can we teach the baby "the mouse ran up the clock" (which rhymes with "tick-tock," you know) if it doesn't tick? We have hidden the alarm clock behind it now, which sounds all right, of course, but you have to wind it every night. Progress has its place, Dr. White, and maybe we here in Tupper's Crossroads will be able to stand it, if we have to. But I just thought I would write you, and let you know that progress isn't everything.

P. S.—And if you know any way of making an electric clock tick, please write.

Editorial Notes

With the aid of a bit of twine and some gay beads, the veterans in the National Soldiers' Home at Togus, Me., convert discarded inner tubes into very attractive dolls. How interesting it would be if they could also convert some rattles which automobilists would like to discard into toys for infants.

Enthusiasm for sport was united to a nice sense of duty by the waiters and waitresses, kitchen boys and chefs of a Folkstone (Eng.) hotel who rose at 4 a. m. to take part in an athletic contest, returning to their work in time to serve breakfast to the guests.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands is considering sending out a round-the-world floating commercial and industrial exhibition of Philippine products. Western business men, perhaps, may learn an advertising wrinkle from the Far East.

The 1932 Arizona automobile license plates will be of Arizona copper. Besides helping local business, the copper will make the plates most distinctive, especially if the figures are in italics, as they are this year.

A Stream in the African Veld

AFTER a long, monotonous tour among the villages on the high veld, we get ready at last for a short descent to the Kafue River, to visit a chief who lives beyond the farther bank. Never before have we been in the valley of a big African river, and it lures us with a spell of its own, since it seems that we ought to be descending into a country of foliage and greenery, of Africa's greatest want supplied.

How often we have said, contemplating our thirsty garden six or seven months after the last rain has fallen, when our only water supply comes from a hole in a dry stream bed, "Oh, if this country only had water enough, what a wonderful place it would be."

Now, at last we shall find a wide, swift stream, blue and dancing like a mirage, reed-lined, sandy bottomed, fish-filled, hippo-haunted, a river to dream about.

Bumping along in the machila, I am aware that my feet are more and more often a good deal lower than my head. Sometimes I stop at a horrid angle, and hang by my hands to the pole above my head while the forward bearer picks his way down a stony hillside, and the back one braces his heels, following blindly, as he cannot watch his footsteps. Sometimes it becomes too difficult to carry me at all, and I am spilled out on my feet to make my own way for a little.

It is not a pretty landscape under the pitiless sun. To right and left of us the hillside is colorless as if it had been drawn with a careless pencil, and the flats below smudged in with the stub.

It is autumn, and the country has been swept by bush fires, some of long standing, some recent, and the black ash has drifted into the charred grass clumps. At night fitful splashes of light on the horizon betoken these autumnal pyres. Only on the flats the long grass rustles and cries for water.

Down, down, down. As we descend, the thought of the river, distant, cool, refreshing, seems to draw us with the unreality of a mirage. Will we never reach it?

Nothing in the heavy stillness seems alive. The bush has a curious metallic look, as if to remind us that we are in Rhodesia, and probably under our very feet a world of wealth in base metals lies hidden. I could easily believe that we are descending into the great primeval smelter from which it was cast. It was forged and wrought in heat. A stone thrown into it should clank and clang.

* * *

The sun beats down through the shimmering air. The trees, transfixed on their shadows, are gray as iron. Bronzed leaves dangle from black boughs waiting for some sudden gust to set them rustling. On other trees copper leaves have been hammered out, and struck off to lie coffered in the windless hollows. The seed pods of the mpondo tree, dark and shining as gun metal, crack open in the heat and scatter their iron bullets. Kaffir oranges, like balls of old brass, hang out a sign that this world of base metal is in pawn. I look about me for some cool, live thing on which to rest my eyes. At the roots of the first-burned grass some new growth already ventures out, but in the fierce light, it, too, seems only the green of verdigris.

We come sharply onto the flats from the hillside, and a wave of heat as from an open furnace strikes chin and cheek. I get into the machila and pull down my hat.

"Where is this river?" I ask the Bwana as he passes.

"Four o'clock," he says. He is answering his own thought, but it is so nearly like mine that his reply is only partly irrelevant.

"The carriers say there are puku (antelope) at the edge. I'm going on. Try to sleep."

He disappears, and I turn away as the light strikes intolerably off his gun barrel. I pull down a cushion from behind my head, over my face. For a moment the soft, thick darkness is deeply comforting. I move the cushion just enough to let me breathe, and fall asleep.

I wake to the rolling shout of a river song, and a changed pace in my machila team. An acrid smell of sour, wet mold greets me with doubtful promise. I unstick my chin from my shoulder and peer out under the canvas cover. From my little dark hole I can see the flats stretching away, for all the world like a battered tin plate. During the rains the water must have covered our present track, and, in retreating, combed the reedy river grass into a flat, thick tangle, through which a path has been hacked for us. The smell again, and I peer a little further over the edge of the canvas hammock to see the forward bearer's footprint impress the dark soil.

I ponder on this sleepily, until suddenly I am stopped with a jerk and a shout. A shod foot crashes in the brittle reeds. There is a tug at the canvas on the other side of the machila, and a voice says, "Here we are."

* * *

I feel like saying, "I've just looked out and we can't possibly be anywhere," but the excitement and relief in his tone is authentic. I roll out on my feet, and the cushion falls with me. As I retrieve it, and stretch up with it, suddenly, there, cut from the reedy tangle as if with a cheese knife, is the river. It is unbelievably blue, bluer than the sky, and smoother. For a moment I think wearily, "More polished metal," but a tiny breeze rouses the surface to a filigree, then crusts it with jewels. If it is metal it is precious, too, and my heart goes out to it in relief.

We turn to the right again, and make for where, at some distance, clumps of trees stand almost buried in tall, feathered river grass. They dangle their roots in the water, and form little islands to coax the water round them. We are to cross in the dugout canoes waiting for us in the shade.

Already the Bwana has ascertained that hippo may be seen upstream tomorrow morning, at the old crossing place. Last year the Native Commissioner was held up all day because a family of rogue hippos lay off shore and defied him, cavorting, snoofling, yawning and bellowing, and practicing on each other the lively upsets they would like to give to the canoes.

We watch the tent make the crossing, the precious office box with its guardian and, even more anxiously, the blankets and beds. As the blue deepens, and the sun withdraws, the lovely water, so rare with us, so doubly treasured, gathers to itself the romance of river and lake and stream in other hunting grounds, happier, or at least more comfortable, than Africa.

Soon we, too, embark. We are to go further down stream to join the loads at the point where the river is nearest to camp. We glide out onto the water, trailing our fingers and wrists over the sides with quiet rapture. Midstream we seem to strike a cleavage in the heat, wind-tunneled and cool. The sun is setting behind us, and dark waterfowl gather from the banks, following us with strange full-throated cries. They are, like us, under the spell of the flowing water, and the promise of relief at the end of the long, hot day seems amply fulfilled as we share with them the refreshing beauty of this wide river of the veld.

E. G. B.

Notes From German Cities

Workers Enjoy Public Parks

CLIMBING a narrow path, winding through low pine trees, some silvery, others light green, a few almost black, one reaches a promenade running straight ahead, cut into a slope. A wide expanse of green lawn stretches out below, on one's right, to a distant forest. The air is saturated with the scent of roses, There must be thousands and they are all in full bloom. Ascending the slope on the left, crossing the promenade on its crest, and descending on the other side, one encounters a totally different scene. Here the paths running along the slope are lined with hedges of rambler roses, pink and white, as if the twigs had been sprinkled with foam. Then, a path flanked by stately pine trees. Further on, a small lake with terraces leading down to it and a bathing beach. Is this the garden of a plutocrat, the park of a fashionable summer resort? No, it is one of the many parks laid out by the city of Berlin after the World War for the working-class population. They are not just ordinary parks with trees, paths and benches. They are designed with much thoughtful care, with the express intention of enabling people to forget the city. And certainly, walking in the "Rehberge" (roebuck hills), as the park is named—ten years ago a sand waste—it is easy to forget that one of the poorest quarters of Berlin is only about ten minutes' walk away.

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Polyglot Guides Help Tourists

"How much does a taxicab cost a kilometer across country?" "When was Munich's second wall built, and when destroyed?" "Where would you take a visitor who desires to buy porcelain?" "Explain 'Renaissance' in three words." "What are the times of arrival and departure of airplanes at the Airdrome?" These questions, among others, candidates for the post of professional guide in Munich must be able to answer. Few of the tourists and visitors to the city and its environs are aware that a specially trained body of professional guides has now been put at their disposal. The Munich Verkehrsbund, an organization which exists to attract visitors to the city, realized that the task of advising, informing and conducting strangers in a great capital demands an apprenticeship like any other skilled occupation, and instituted training courses followed by examinations as systematic and searching in their own particular province as those for the various branches of the civil service. Languages are, of course, the first thing that is required of the candidates, who may choose either English, French, Spanish, Russian or Swedish. Answers to the examiner's oral questions must be in the language chosen, and must be models of compactness and precision. "Never bother the tourist with several different suggestions!" is the slogan of the examination board.

* * *

Women Urged To Join Hands

How much easier would the nations of the world come together and live in friendship if the women of all countries took each other by the hand, Frau Dr. Elisabeth Lüders, one of the foremost German women politicians and a member of Parliament, declared in speaking before students from other nations who are studying in Berlin. For then, she continued, understanding among the people of the world would be reached not by laws and regulations, but by the spirit of love. Every mother should plant this idea in the heart of her child, she added. That women are able to bridge over the trenches running between the parties is certainly shown by the fact that in questions nearest their heart, such as youth's welfare and religious education, the women members of the German Reichstag repeatedly have formed a united front running clear across all party boundaries, according to Frau Dr. Lüders. But women politicians, she believes, would be still better equipped for campaigning for cultural progress if they occupied themselves also with economic, financial and foreign affairs. Finally, no matter what profession woman may have chosen, she should know enough about world and national economics to understand their influence on her own household. Frau Dr. Lüders expressed the hope that the young girls of today valued the treasure of the emancipation and of the franchise which the preceding generation had fought for and which the coming generation receive as a costly present.

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Machines Used As Monuments

One hundred objects testifying to the technical progress made in this age have been placed under protection in Germany owing to the untiring work of Oskar von Miller, one of the veterans of German engineering, and president of the Deutsches Museum, in Munich. Just as one protects rare animals and plants, Herr von Miller would like to preserve specimens of old locomotives, of out-of-date steam and gasoline engines, old mines, windmills, water wheels, bridges and cranes. Museums might place them, so far as it is possible, in their parks, or cities might adorn their public squares with them, he says. Deutz, a district of Cologne, where a well-known heavy oil engine factory is located, for instance, uses an old model of a gasoline engine as a public monument, and in Lauchhammer, a factory town, an old piece of machinery adorns the public park. It is not always advisable to shift the object to another locality, however, in the opinion of Herr von Miller. Thus, his Deutsches Museum refused to acquire the laboratory of Liebig, often described as the birthplace of chemistry in Germany, when it was offered to the museum, but insisted that it should be preserved on the spot. Already there are plans to publish a "Baedeker of the Technical Monuments." Thus tourists in future may travel to one city to view an old spinning jenny, and to another where an old railway car adorns the center of the main square, just as we go today to Dresden to see the Sistine Madonna. And would not the substitution of gas engines and water wheels for generals on horseback as public monuments be a step further toward disarmament?

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Citizens Should Also Help

Private citizens too cowardly to testify defeat the police in the very protection they require. The ultimate initiation of any drive against the gangster rests not with the police but with the citizen. The police will coöperate, do the dirty work. But without complaints, without witnesses, they can do nothing.—*New Haven (Conn.) Journal-Courier.*